

2017 Annual Report



Lucas County Juvenile Court

Care | Guidance | Treatment | Protection



The handpainted panel mural is the focal point in Lucas County Juvenile Court's Training Room 2. The room is frequently used for internal staff training, as well as site visits from national and state-wide visitors. The mural was painted in 2011 by nineteen apprentices from the Young Artists at Work program of the Arts Commission of Greater Toledo. Throughout this annual report, small sections of the mural elements have been used as design elements.

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Lucas County Juvenile Court Elected Judges



Administrative Judge

Denise Navarre Cubbon



Judge Connie Zimmelman

A Message from the Administrative Judge

To the Citizens of Lucas County,

Our work continues at Lucas County Juvenile Justice Center, including Lucas County Juvenile Court, Lucas County Detention, and Lucas County Youth Treatment Center to best meet the needs of children, youth, and families who find themselves within the jurisdiction of Juvenile Court. We continue our efforts to apply science, research, and evidence based practices to create meaningful interventions in their lives to make changes that result in safe and healthy homes for families to thrive in a safe community. Our mission is to provide a direction for all children and families to ensure fairness, equity and access to justice with the intention that they become productive members of our community with bright futures.

Our efforts to transform juvenile justice to meet the needs of our youth continues. We are thankful to benefit from ongoing technical assistance from many partners, in particular, the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We value our working relationship with the W. Hayward Burns Institute and greatly appreciated James Bell, Founder and President, hosting a community conversation with Lucas County leaders and community members on the impact of structural racism on the administration of justice.

We continue joining efforts with the many community partners as together we address community challenges that are impacting our families and children and public safety beyond delinquency matters. The collaborative and multi-system approach with Lucas County Children Services, Toledo Public Schools, Toledo Police Division, Lucas County Sheriff's Department, Lucas County Board of Mental Health and Recovery Services, Lucas County Board of Developmental Disabilities, Lucas County Family Council, Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West, Lucas County Department of Jobs and Family Services, Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency, and other government entities has streamlined efforts to create focused responses.

We greatly appreciate the partnerships formed with the many community service providers, agencies and stakeholders that assist us as we address particular needs through service delivery and programming which are highlighted in this annual report. The Zepf Center Safety Net Runaway Homeless Shelter that opened in December, 2016 is an example of this work. The community team continues to work collaboratively to ensure the shelter meets the needs of the runaway and homeless youth in our community. We are thankful for the financial and in-kind support from many community partners, including the Toledo Community Foundation. Additional programming resulting from these partnerships are highlighted in this report.

Lucas County community associations, organizations, and members continue to respond to our effort to encourage youth and their families to become productive members of our community by reaching out in creative ways through faith-based relationships, the arts, educational opportunities, healthy activities, work readiness programming, and employment opportunities. Special thanks to our partners, the Toledo Museum of Art, the Sofia Quintero Art and Cultural Center, Inc., and Toledo Bikes!, to name a few, many of which are also highlighted in this report.



Likewise, we would like to acknowledge and express our appreciation for the state level relationships as well as the financial and technical support for our programming and service delivery in a number of case types this Court handles including delinquency, truancy, unruly, child protection, child support, allocation of parental rights and custody matters. We are especially grateful to The Supreme Court of Ohio, Ohio Department of Youth Services, Office of the Ohio Attorney General, and Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services.

Our staff remains committed to provide quality service and assistance to all citizens who have contact with Lucas County Juvenile Court regardless of the circumstances that bring them to court. We remain committed to meet the needs of all citizens professionally and respectfully.

On February 15, 2017, I testified before the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education hearing in Washington, D.C. entitled "Providing Vulnerable Youth the Hope for a Brighter Future Through Juvenile Justice Reform". What an honor for Lucas County to be highlighted for our ongoing community effort to best meet the needs of our youth who find themselves before Juvenile Court.

It is an honor and privilege for each of the Lucas County Juvenile Court staff in our respective roles to serve those who find themselves within the jurisdiction of Lucas County Juvenile Court. To witness children and families face challenges in their lives such as mental illness, family and community violence, homelessness, poverty, unemployment, trauma, and intellectual, developmental, and physical limitations is remarkable. To join them as they make important changes in their lives is humbling. To ensure opportunities exist to meet the needs of families and children with the intention of producing positive outcomes is essential.

On behalf of Lucas County Juvenile Court Administration and Staff, Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center and the Lucas County Youth Treatment Center, Judge Connie Zimmelman and I thank the citizens of Lucas County for the privilege to do this significant and important work. It is a responsibility that we take seriously, and will remain dedicated to Lucas County Juvenile Court's commitment to our mission.

Sincerely,

Denise Navarre Cubbon,
Administrative Judge

A Message from the Court Administrator

Under the leadership of Administrative Judge Denise Navarre Cubbon, the Lucas County Juvenile Court continues to effectively collaborate with local, state, and national partners and community agencies to safeguard our community, to better serve our children and families, and to better rehabilitate youth offenders.

Our Court engaged just over a staggering 12,045 cases in 2017. Delinquencies, traffic, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and unruly cases comprise approximately just over 40% of the total case numbers at the Juvenile Court. The majority of our caseload (the remaining 60% of our cases, approximately) is comprised of civil case matters. These civil cases include matters such as custody, paternity, child support, and matters involving dependent, neglected, and/or abused children. In total, all of our cases combined amounted to approximately 26,000 scheduled hearings in 2017.

Lucas County Juvenile Court has been and continues to be at the forefront of innovation in civil and delinquency practices and procedures and juvenile justice reform. Nationally, regionally, and locally, our Court is a renowned leader and partner in these efforts. In conjunction with state and national partners, the Court has made significant progress in both implementing reform and designing strategies to improve outcomes for youth.

Our Court makes continual improvements based upon scientific study, research, and best practices to our rehabilitation programs to improve outcomes for juvenile offenders and to continually safeguard our community. These practices aren't just better for our youth and community, they are also incredibly cost-effective. For example, in Ohio, recent figures have shown that the average cost per detention bed is \$238.00 per day or \$86,876 per year for each youth. The national average cost per detention bed annually is \$70,000 per bed. However, studies have found that some court involved youth can safely be managed in community treatment programs for far less. For example, one study found that certain youth could undergo substance abuse treatment, without secure confinement, at an average cost of between \$15,000.00 to \$17,500.00 per youth annually. Again, a better solution for the youth and community, while also saving taxpayers' money.¹

Our average daily population in our Detention Center was 42.2 youth in 2012 and our average daily population in 2017 was 25.2 youth. This is a 40.2% decrease in daily population. To give you an idea of cost savings, this daily reduction in population of 17 youth per day potentially amounts to an estimated savings of \$4,046.00 per day or \$1,476,790.00 per year (based on Ohio's average cost per detention bed). During the same time period (between 2012 to 2017), our Court saw a 40% reduction in delinquency complaints received. This means that our continued efforts in detention reform have yielded significant savings to our community while maintaining community safety and youth rehabilitation aspirations.

Another case in point, the Court opened an Assessment Center in 2013. The Center serves as a processing, referral, and case management hub for low risk youth who are charged with low-level offenses. Youth that are brought to the Assessment Center by local law enforcement officers meet with court officers to be screened for mental health, substance use, risk, and health needs. In coordination and



1 Cohen, Mark A. (2007). "New Evidence on the Monetary Value of Saving a High Risk Youth." Vanderbilt University Law School.



consultation with the Juvenile Division of the Prosecutor's Office, it is determined whether or not a youth will be provided an opportunity for diversion or if their case will officially proceed for prosecution. The idea is to divert low risk youth charged with lower level offenses from unnecessary additional exposure to the juvenile justice system and incarceration. Research shows that incarceration of youth increases their future chances of being incarcerated as adults and adversely affects their school life and chances of graduation. Furthermore, youth that are incarcerated (instead of being sent to community treatment programs) are significantly more likely to commit additional crimes when released. In 2017, our Assessment Center screened 1,081 arrested youth. The Center closed approximately 560 cases with an unofficial status, while approximately 410 cases were sent for official prosecution. In 2016 and 2017, the Assessment Center screened more youth than were admitted to secure detention. The Assessment Center continues to be a shining example of cost-effective innovation and better customized solutions for our community and youth that actually address youth specific issues.

As my predecessor, Deborah Hodges (who retired in 2017), so accurately stated regarding youth offenders, "...Merely locking kids up does not work. What does work, however, is investing in our kids and providing the programs and services to build up young people, which ultimately improves community safety. In fact, not investing in our children and families ultimately sacrifices the long term safety and well-being of the community."

Our Court continually engages our staff in ongoing evidence-based training and programming. These trainings and programs provide us with the ever-evolving tools needed to better address delinquency matters and civil matters such as custody, child support, mediations, and cases involving dependent, neglected, and/or abused children.

Additionally, we continue to feel the significant impact of the opioid epidemic in our Court. We experienced a 22% increase in dependent, neglected, and/or abused children cases being addressed since 2015 (from 471 cases in 2015 to 624 cases in 2017) and a 43% increase in permanent custody cases being addressed since 2015 (from 116 cases in 2015 to 166 cases in 2017).

Other noted increased case numbers can be seen in our paternity and child support enforcement and modification cases. We experienced a 19.5% increase in paternity cases being addressed since 2015 (from 722 cases in 2015 to 863 cases in 2017) and a 64.4% increase in child support enforcement and modification cases being addressed since 2015 (from 1805 cases in 2015 to 2968 cases in 2017).

Every single day, to the best of our abilities, we at the Court serve and strive to safeguard our children, our families, and our community. Every single day, our community calls upon us at the Court to help deliver for them a better tomorrow. Often times, we encounter many at the lowest points in their lives. These are families and children who seek care, justice, understanding, compassion, guidance, and our expertise. It is a great honor and privilege for us to serve our community in our mission and we are proud to share this report of our hard work with you.

Sincerely,

Said M. Orra, Esq.

Court Administrator

Description and Jurisdiction of the Juvenile Division



The Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division was created by statute in 1977 to decide cases involving juveniles. The establishment of a separate, distinct Juvenile Division within the Lucas County Common Pleas judicial system was an acknowledgment of the specialization and greater community emphasis on juvenile justice.

The courts of common pleas, the only trial courts created by the Ohio Constitution, are established by Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution. The jurisdiction of courts of common pleas is outlined in Article IV, Section 4.

There is a court of common pleas in each of Ohio's 88 counties. Courts of common pleas have original jurisdiction in all felony cases and all civil cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$500. Most courts of common pleas have specialized divisions created by statute to decide cases involving juveniles, probate matters, and domestic relations matters. Lucas County is one of 11 courts in Ohio that has only juvenile jurisdiction.

Juvenile divisions hear cases involving persons under 18 years of age, and cases dealing with unruly, abused, dependent, and neglected children. They also have jurisdiction in adult cases involving paternity, child abuse, non-support, visitation, custody, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

The sections in 2151. of the Revised Code, with the exception of those sections providing for the criminal prosecution of adults, shall be liberally interpreted and construed so as to effectuate the following purposes:

- A. To provide for the care, protection, and mental and physical development of children subject to 2151. of the Revised Code;
- B. To protect the public interest in removing the consequences of criminal behavior and the taint of criminality from children committing delinquent acts and to substitute therefore a program of supervision, care, and rehabilitation;
- C. To achieve the foregoing purposes, whenever possible, in a family environment, separating the child from its parents only when necessary for his welfare or in the interests of public safety;
- D. To provide judicial procedures through which Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code is executed and enforced, and in which the parties are assured a fair hearing, and their constitutional and other legal rights are recognized and enforced.

Source: Ohio Juvenile Law, by William Kurtz & Paul Giannelli, Banks-Baldwin Law Publishing



Lucas County Juvenile Court

Mission Statement

The Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, is Mandated and Governed by Law. In Fulfilling its Mandate, the Juvenile Court's Mission is to:

Ensure fairness, equity, and access to justice to all children and families regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, sex, age, disability, national origin, gender, or sexual orientation.

Ensure Public Safety.

Protect the Children of the Community.

Preserve Families by Supporting Parents and Intervening only when it is in the Best Interest of the Child and/or the Community.

Work with the Community to Develop and Enforce Standards of Responsible Behavior for Adults and Children.

Ensure Balance Between Consequences and Rehabilitation while Holding Offenders Accountable for Their Actions.



Lucas County Juvenile Court

Care | Guidance | Treatment | Protection



Lucas County Juvenile Court Goal:

The goal of the Juvenile Court is to ensure that the children and people who come before it receive the kind of care, protection, guidance, and treatment that will serve the best interest of the community and the best welfare of the child.

The Judges and staff have concern not only for resolving cases in Court but also for improving family life, personal relationships, education, and treatment for children, youth and families within the community.

Juvenile Detention Center (JDC)

Dan Jones, Administrator

The Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) provides temporary, secure detention for delinquent youth until their case is disposed. As set forth in the Ohio Revised Code, JDC 1) provides temporary, secure detention for youth who present a danger to themselves or the community or who may abscond pending the disposition of cases and; 2) to coordinate social, psychological or psychiatric evaluations in order to assist and advise the court in dispositional recommendations; ultimately finding the right service for the right youth at the right time.

Lucas County Juvenile Court and Detention Center continue to follow the principles set forth in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) framework to ensure that youth are being served in the most appropriate, yet least restrictive environment. The eight core strategies in this framework include: community collaboration; data driven decision making; objective admissions into secure confinement; alternatives to detention; expedited case processing; serving the needs of special populations; addressing racial and ethnic disparities; and improving conditions of confinement. In concert with protecting the community, JDC residents learn a set of skills that help them identify thinking patterns that guide feelings and behaviors. Rational Behavioral Training (RBT) is the cognitive based program utilized with staff facilitating three groups a day. Lucas County remains committed to continually assessing and improving juvenile justice services. Lucas County Juvenile Court offers four (4) levels of detention: 1) Secure detention, 2) Level II detention reporting center, 3) Level III home detention and 4) Level IV electronic monitoring. Level 2, 3 and 4 youth are monitored by the Community Detention program. During 2017, 80% of all youth were successfully terminated from the program. Additional visitation hours were added to secure detention to accommodate and reinforce family engagement. Visitation is now offered 7 days a week, including holidays. Furthermore, on the first Sunday of every month, JDC provides a meal for our residents to share with their loved ones during visitation. In order to improve communication and expedite the scheduling process, JDC has select staff who facilitate special visits 5 days a week. As a positive incentive, these special, scheduled visits can include extended family, coaches, teachers, and mentors with guardian permission. In addition, JDC residents who have children are afforded opportunities for safe, meaningful visits while cultivating positive, prosocial parental connections. More information can be found on JDAI at www.aecf.org.

It is important to clarify how JDC defines admissions and bookings. A booking is the process in which a youth enters secure detention intake separate from general population.

At this time JDC intake staff gather demographic information, complete the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), process the complaint and set a later court date. An admission is when a youth gets booked in and is admitted, joining the detention population until their court date. As a result of its JDAI and the court's efforts, bookings and admissions into secure detention have continued to decrease since 2000. Since 2000, detention bookings have decreased by 81% from 5,215 bookings to 971 in 2017, with 781 youth being admitted into secure detention. The makeup of the 781 youth were 590 males and 191 females. Out of the 781 residents, 533 were minorities, 203 were Caucasian, and 45 residents had an unidentified ethnicity. Domestic Violence once again was the leading charge for residents booked into detention, accounting for 18% of the bookings and 22% of the admissions. However, with the success of the Assessment Center, Safe School Ordinance filings (SSO) have dropped 98% from 489 being booked in 2009 to 7 youth being booked in 2017. Likewise, the Average Daily Population (number of youth in JDC on an average day) decreased from 67.3 in 2009 to 25.1 in 2017, showing a decline of 62.7%.

The opening of the Lucas County Assessment Center that resulted from two years of community planning and collaboration contributed to the reductions in detention bookings. After October 1, 2014, nonviolent misdemeanor offenses began to be served upon arrest by non-secure assessment center staff. Cases that had previously been served in JDC such as, Safe School Ordinance, Unruly, and Non-Injury Domestic Violence now meet with case managers in the assessment center and are linked to services in the community that can immediately help meet the youth's and family's needs. Every youth who enters the assessment center receives the OYAS and GAIN-SS. The Lucas County Assessment Center screened 1081 youth in 2017. Prior to October 1, 2014, all these youth would have been booked into secure detention.

The Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center also strives to meet the highest quality conditions of confinement. During 2017, ensuring that youth's educational needs were being met continued to be a priority. Toledo Public Schools provide educational services in JDC. Over six hours of education are offered every week day, year round for every youth in JDC. JDC offers a mix of on-line educational material to be completed at one's own pace as well as traditional learning classes. Youth also engage in summer school for 8 weeks. All residents get to take part in an Art Integrated Math (A.I.M.) program five days a week, year round. All of the art projects encompass math and are facilitated by a certified art teacher with degrees in education and art therapy. Several of these art pieces can be found proudly displayed throughout

The Lucas County Juvenile Court today. Individual G.E.D and O.G.T preparation are also provided for youth. An educational specialist helps youth transition out of detention back into the school environment, assisting with any needs throughout the process. With the aid from our Lead Teacher, out of district youth can stay on task with their course work by their educational materials being delivered to them to complete in detention. In 2017, JDC had a female youth earn her final credits in detention, successfully graduating from TPS.

After school hours, youth participate in psycho-educational groups conducted by the Juvenile Detention Officers that use Rational Behavioral Training pro-social skills, effectively learning how to make healthy and safe decisions. RBT also provides the fundamental basis for the cognitive based behavior management system utilized in JDC. This approach, which incorporates praise, logical consequences and dis-involvement, greatly reduces the need for seclusion. In 2017, JDC revised the behavioral management system to include less restrictive consequences for identified behaviors. Every youth admitted into JDC receives a pamphlet on behavioral expectations, their rights and what they can expect from staff. Moreover, the pamphlet clarifies what appropriate behavior is expected from each youth to earn positive incentives and what consequences are earned if inappropriate behavior is displayed. The youth in JDC spend their days learning in school or the common areas on the units. In 2017, female residents got to take part in a 10 week mindfulness training program to help concentrate on healthy inner thoughts and emotions. To reinforce self-respect and positive incentives, youth who reach level 3 can earn a haircut by a certified barber. Here at JDC, youth are only confined to their rooms during sleeping hours or earned consequences, consistent with the program.

JDC staff continued to work diligently in 2017 to comply with the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). Safety for both staff and youth in the facility is of the utmost importance. The Lucas Juvenile Court recognizes how imperative safety is by prioritizing equipment purchases and policy reviews, resulting in a safer environment. JDC implemented a new systematic sign-in procedure for all staff and visitors entering detention to ensure the residents are safe as well as accounting for service providers visiting our youth. JDC continues to update the new digital camera system. Coupled with additional mirrors throughout JDC to enhance eyes on supervision, the new system offers a safer setting for all. Youth are taught multiple ways that they can report sexual abuse in the facility. Each youth entering the facility signs for and receives a PREA informational pamphlet with all pertinent material printed for their reading. The Juvenile Court website was also updated, per policy, for any interested party to file a concern about sexual abuse in a Lucas County Juvenile Court Facility: <https://www.co.lucas.oh.us/FormCenter/PREA-8/PREA-Sexual-Misconduct-Reporting-Form-43>. With

resident safety being one of our utmost responsibilities and objectives, Rescue Mental Health staff are on site to work with youth on a daily basis, referred by staff or a youth request. Our current assigned Rescue licensed Independent Social Worker is trauma trained and Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing Therapy (EMDR) trained. Although crisis intervention is a significant portion of her responsibility, she has accomplished a total of 1,790 counseling sessions with JDC residents in 2017. JDC residents also have access to medical care with nurses available seven days a week and weekly physician visits. In 2017, our physician completed approximately 338 full health physicals for our residents.

JDC youth and staff significantly benefited from a large renovation project replacing and installing digital cameras for safety. Moreover, 2017 completed a large project replacing JDC's antiquated access system, making JDC more stable for all. Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center and the court look forward to building upon the successes of 2017 in 2018. JDC is committed to continuous quality improvement in its operations. JDC and staff accept the great responsibility of caring for and respecting residents while teaching those fundamentals that will give them the tools they need to make healthier, more responsible decisions once transitioned back into the community.



Community Detention

Mary Niederhauser, Community Detention Manager

Community Detention's (CD) primary purpose is to provide a safe alternative to secure detention for low to moderate risk youth awaiting trial and/or disposition or a definable event. A successful termination from CD occurs when a youth does not commit a new charge while awaiting hearing or a definable event.

Community Detention consists of four levels.

- CD level 1 is secure detention.
- CD level 2 services are provided to court by contract by the East Toledo Family Center (ETFC). When school is not in session youth attend programming from 12pm-8pm. If youth are attending school they report to ETFC from 4pm-8pm. Youth attend four hours of programming every Saturday. Coupled with ETFC services, youth are also on house arrest with daily surveillance. ETFC staff arrive at the court Monday through Friday at noon and 4:00 pm to transport youth back to ETFC programming. Youth engage in community service work, *Thinking for Change* classes, cognitive group discussions, and positive recreational activities. ETFC also recognizes the importance of positive social interaction collaborating with many agencies in the community.
- CD level 3 is house arrest with daily surveillance.
- CD level 4 is electronic monitoring.

In 2017, Community Detention served 289 events. An event is defined as a referral from a magistrate or judge. Of the 289 events, 278 events were terminated and 11 were carried over into 2018. The goal of Community Detention is to have a 75% success rate. In 2017, CD exceeded their goal and successfully terminated 80% of their jurist referrals.

The table below is a breakdown of Community Detention events by levels. If an event had multiple levels it is in multi levels shown below.



Community Detention level 2 has incorporated Positive Youth Justice (PYJ) into their curriculum. PYJ consists of two core assets learning/doing and attaching/belonging. Some examples of Community Detention level 2's positive social interaction included attending Alpha Towers, completing a mural art project, and having CD youth volunteer at the concession stand to gain awareness of money management and entrepreneurship. Team recovery visited once a month to speak to the youth about the effects of using drugs. Youth participated in Global Youth Service Day, the Toledo Bike pro-

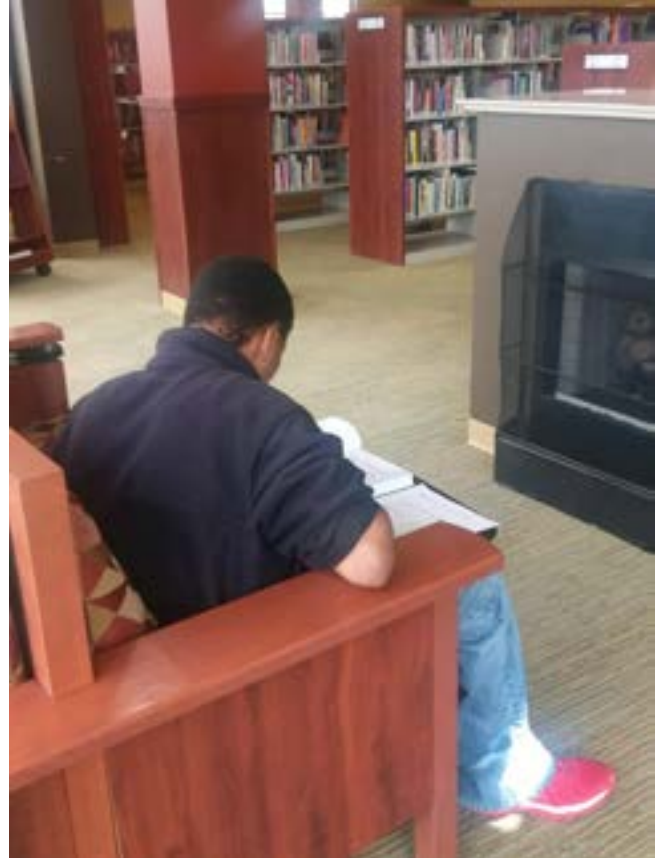
	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL	TOTAL
CD LEVEL 2	46	20	66
CD LEVEL 3	83	9	92
CD LEVEL 4	67	19	86
MULTI LEVELS	27	7	34
TOTAL	223	55	278

gram, and Wilson Park event. Youth volunteered their time by:

- Shopping and providing hygiene bags to children at the book fair,
- Serving at the East Toledo Senior Center's chicken dinner,
- Hurricane Harvey relief,
- Passing out candy to children at the East Toledo Trunk or Treat event,
- Cleaning-up the yards for elderly people in the neighborhood,
- Cleaning up the neighborhoods by picking up trash,
- Volunteering with the Toledo Pet Bull Project.

Youth also attended classes such as financial awareness, tackle, job searching, domestic violence and teen dating. University of Toledo professors spoke to the youth about life after high school. Youth also worked with Bowling Green State University students on a cell phone study.

This year, CD level 2 has made strides towards bettering their program. An updated policies and procedures handbook has been made and put into effect. Recreational therapy has become part of the programming. They are utilizing the PYJ handbook to create therapeutic goals and measurable outcomes for each group provided. Our recreational therapist has created and implemented an assessment and treatment plan for each youth that is assigned to programming. Charting and behavior plans have been implemented and are used for each group or transitional period of programming.



Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI)

Rachael Gardner, Initiatives & Reform Director

The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) was started by the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 1992 as a pilot project in a handful of sites across the county to reduce over-dependence on secure detention. These early sites found success in JDAI and were able to safely reduce the number of youth detained without compromising public safety. The Casey Foundation then aimed to prove to more and more places across the nation that sites could safely reduce their reliance on secure detention. Today the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative is in more than 300 jurisdictions, 23 states, and the District of Columbia.

Objectives that JDAI sites adhere to include:

- Eliminate the inappropriate use of secure detention;
- Minimize failure to appear and incidence of delinquent behavior;
- Redirect public monies to successful reform and;
- Improve conditions of confinement in secure detention facilities.

These objectives are achieved through implementing 8 core strategies: Collaboration, Data Driven Decisions, Objective Admissions, Alternatives to Detention, Case Processing Reforms, Special Detention Cases, Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities, and Improving Conditions of Confinement.

Since the inception of JDAI there has been tremendous growth in the research around the impact of detention on public safety. This research has demonstrated that the inappropriate use of detention can actually increase the likelihood of recidivism and negatively impact public safety in the community (for further reading please visit <http://www.aecf.org/resources/the-dangers-of-detention/>). Lucas County Juvenile Court's goal is to provide the families and children who appear before the Court with the care, guidance, treatment, and protection to serve the best interest of the child and the community. With this goal in mind and the research demonstrating that public safety can be improved by offering a continuum of services Lucas County began implementing alternatives to secure detention in 2000. These included an Evening Reporting Center, Electronic Monitoring, Surveillance, and Home Detention. Then, in 2010 the State of Ohio became a JDAI site and Lucas County was one of the five first sites in Ohio to be an official JDAI site. Since 2000 Lucas County has diligently worked to implement and expand detention reform in order to improve community safety. These efforts have been done in collaboration with our partners

from across the Lucas County community. Lucas County Juvenile Court could not serve the children and families who come before the Court without the collaboration of invested organizations, service providers, and individuals in children's lives. We thank you for your collaboration!

Initiatives and Reform Today

Reform efforts within LCJC have expanded tremendously since 2000. The Court not only continues to devote itself to JDAI, but is also engaged in safely reducing youth incarceration, transforming Probation practice, eliminating racial and ethnic disparities, engaging the community, building restorative justice practices, engaging youth from a positive youth development model, and supporting families navigating the juvenile justice system.

LCJC presently collaborates with Annie E. Casey Foundation on the expansion of JDAI to the 'Deep End' of the system focused on the safe reduction of youth incarceration. As outlined in the Annie E. Casey Foundation Publication No Place for Kids, an array of research has informed America's juvenile justice systems that incarcerating young people is an ineffective means to achieve public safety (for more on this please visit <http://www.aecf.org/resources/no-place-for-kids-full-report/>). LCJC collaborates with community organizations in order to provide an array of programming that will safely and significantly reduce over-reliance on youth incarceration without compromising the safety of the community. In conjunction with the Deep End Initiative, LCJC is one of only 2 sites in the nation awarded a Probation Transformation grant to examine juvenile probation. The purpose of these efforts is to ensure that young people under the supervision of Probation receive services that are strengths based, individualized, and take into account adolescent brain development when addressing a youth's behaviors in the community. As part of these efforts LCJC partners with The W. Haywood Burns Institute to engage stakeholders invested in these efforts to evaluate reform through the lens of Racial and Ethnic Equity and Inclusion. This technical assistance teaches Court and Community stakeholders to examine data, policy, and practices with an eye to disparity and inequity.

Through any reform effort the input of family members and community is essential to growing sustainable changes in juvenile justice practices. In order for reform efforts to be meaningful, transformative in the lives of youth, and successful at achieving public safety outcomes LCJC recognizes the critical input of community members. We thank all of our community partners, family members, youth, and stakehold-

ers who offer their talent to shape the juvenile justice system.

2017 Highlights:

- LCJC continued contracting with Center for Hope Family Services for implementation of the Family Navigator Program. This program provides parents and guardians with support and assistance navigating their child's delinquency matters.
- 141 families were served by Family Navigators in 2017.

The Family Navigator Program objectives are:

- Assisting families in collaborating with juvenile justice agencies, staff, and community partners;
- Providing families with opportunities to bond with, and receive support from other parents in the same situation and;
- Helping families build capacity to advocate for their children.
- Admissions into secure detention continue to decline in Lucas County without compromising public safety.
- In 2017, there were 781 admissions into secure detention.
- Felonies accounted for 29% of all admissions into secure detention. Other admissions into detention were for misdemeanors, status offenses, or technical violations.
- An internal working group was developed focused on evaluating the services available to victims of crime. This working group is committed to ensuring that victims of juvenile delinquency receive the Care, Guidance, Treatment, and Protection needed to heal the harm done by delinquent acts.
- Lucas County Juvenile Court lauded for efforts to expand community resources in the publication "Beyond Bars: Keeping Young People Safe at Home and Out of Youth Prisons". <http://www.aecf.org/resources/beyond-bars/>
- Diversion opportunities to address low level, low risk delinquent behaviors continue to be explored. Diversion opportunities for youth include collaborating with the Prosecutor's Office, Community Resources, and LCJC Assessment Center, Mediation, Domestic Violence, and Peace Circles teams in order to hold the youth accountable and include needed resources.

In 2018 LCJC looks forward to:

Conducting a Facility Self-Assessment of the Juvenile Detention Center. This process is a collaboration of outside community partners, The Ohio Department of Youth Services, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, and the Juvenile Detention Center. A Facility Self-Assessment is a tool utilized by LCJC to identify the strengths and opportunities to improve conditions of confinement for youth detained at JDC.

Conducting training for LCJC staff on engaging victims of juvenile delinquency. LCJC strives to provide best practices and quality care to community members who have been harmed by juvenile delinquency.

Partnering with One Circle Foundation to bring gender specific training and curriculum to the Lucas County Community in order to address and prevent youth delinquency.

Collaborating with The Ohio Department of Youth Services to support the continued expansion of JDAI across Ohio and support new jurisdictions joining the JDAI efforts.



Youth Treatment Center (YTC)

Tara Hobbs, MRC., PCC-S, YTC Administrator

The mission of the Lucas County Youth Treatment Center (YTC) is to rehabilitate juvenile offenders and their families by developing prosocial attitudes, values, beliefs, and skills, to increase community safety, reduce victimization, and support youth reintegration with opportunities to demonstrate accountability and responsibility.

YTC uses a cognitive-behavioral and systems-based approach to correction that believes, "Everything together is treatment." Thoughts, feelings, behaviors, moral development, social skills, substance abuse, relationship issues, and traumatic histories are addressed in individualized treatment planning.

All residents work to identify and correct criminal thinking errors; they participate in individual and family therapy, and attend school. The group counseling curricula used are: Thinking for a Change; Aggression Replacement Training's skill streaming, advance practice in skill streaming, anger control and moral reasoning components; Voices for female residents; Gang Intervention; and Boosters skill streaming for residents as they reenter the community. Substance abuse is addressed through youth participation in the Seven Challenges curriculum. Public service and completing any court ordered restitution assist residents in addressing the harm caused to their victims and to the community.

Accomplishments for 2017

- Implemented Mindfulness Training
 - Trauma Informed
 - Addresses Abuse Reaction
 - Increases skill development for aggression replacement
 - Increases prosocial problem solving
 - Is part of ongoing treatment option for girls
 - Occurs in 2 10-week sessions for boys
- Implemented Chess Club with community partners, Warren and Yolanda Woodberry.
- Through funding provided by the 2nd Chance Juvenile Reentry Grant facilitated a Public Service Announcement (PSA) film camp and festival in partnership with community partner, The Ridge Project.
- Collaborated with community partner, The Ridge Project to implement TYRO, a character building curriculum, for youth as part of health education. TYRO is a holistic, multi-faceted program, designed to strengthen individuals and families. The word TYRO is Latin, meaning "novice," "apprentice," or someone learning something new.
- Implemented Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), an evidence based curriculum that reduces teen pregnancy and promotes responsible problem solving as it relates the youth sexual health.
- Implemented the Seven Challenges curriculum, targeting youth substance abuse and prosocial problem solving.
- Implemented family choice to participate in youth intakes into the program.
- Achieved 100 % compliance on both Mandatory and Discretionary standards during ACA audit.
- Achieved 100% compliance on Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards audit, including two "exceeds standard" for those standards that relate to resident education on PREA

Goals: 2018

- Quality Assurance:
- Include quantitative data for exit survey
- Review/Revise YTC performance measures
- Implement gender specific group for males
- Examine and revise Mission Statement

Youth and Families served			60
Total Placements: 1 of which was a step-down from DYS	34	Total Discharges/Releases:	39
OYAS Risk Level at placement:		Successful 23 out of 35 (65%) did not commit new felony offenses within a year of being successfully discharged.	35
High	2		
Moderate	12		
Low	2	Unsuccessful (DYS)	3
Gender:		Other Provider 1 (Death), 1 (moved)	1
Male	30		
Female	4	Youth assessed, referred to other providers:	8
Race		DYS	0
Black	26	Residential Mental Health Placement	4
White	4		
Latino	2	Community (non-residential) Programming	4
Other	2		



Reentry Support Service (RSS)

Cheryl Bath, RSS Program Coordinator

Re-entry Support Services (RSS) began in May of 2011. It is an initiative from the Ohio Department Youth Services Targeted RECLAIM Fund Initiative and Annie E. Casey Foundation Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative assessment (JDAI) to implement evidence based community programming for youth being released from our local community correctional facility (CCF): the Youth Treatment Center (YTC). Youth transitioning back to the community are at risk for commitment to the Ohio Department of Youth Services. Youth range in age from 12 to 21. Based upon the JDAI assessment to engage local community supports, the court contracted with the University of Cincinnati and The Youth Advocate Program (YAP) to provide a highly structured, non residential, community based program to support successful reentry that focuses on Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (CBI), such as Pathways to Self Discovery, skill streaming, and the Effective Practice in Community Supervision (EPICS) model of probation supervision

Reentry Support Services are individualized and family driven. Youth are assigned a Reentry Advocate through the Youth Advocate Program during the third phase (reentry preparation) of treatment at YTC. Advocates meet with each assigned youth on average of 10 hours per week upon reentering the community. Hours per week are individualized and based on the case plan. Once released, family team meetings are held to address and support youth and family's work on the case plan. Family meetings are either conducted in the family's home or at designated place in the community of family's choice. Youth are held accountable through the court's Graduated Responses process, which include but not limited to family accountability, Reentry Support Advocate hours increased (temporarily as an intervention), review hearings, violation being filed, community detention (house arrest) and detention.

Accomplishments for 2017

- Implemented an Aftercare Support Group to meet twice a month
- Community Service Project - individually with youth.

Goals for 2018

- Continuing to Implement Educational Support for youth in Reentry Support Services
- Implement a Group Community Service Project

Youth and Families Served	39
Gender:	
Male	38
Female	1
OYAS Risk Level at placement:	
High	16
Moderate	22
Low	1
Race	
Black	36
White	1
Latino	2
Other	0
Total Terminations:	23
Successful	14
Unsuccessful 2 non-compliant (3 youth w/new felony charges, 2 new Adult Charges and 1 youth @ DYS)	8
Other 1 (Death)	1

- Provide ongoing training in Aggression Replacement Therapy Training (ART) and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Training (CBI) for all CTC staff yearly
- Partner with The Ridge Project to implement a week long Film Camp, where our youth are challenged to stand against the negative influences of pop culture. Youth will develop, star in, and produce their own 30 second Public Service Announcements (PSAs). At the end of the week they will host a film festival, which a panel of judge chooses the winning PSA.

Assessment Center/Misdemeanor Services

Jim Sworden, Assessment Center Director
Marcus Kelly, Misdemeanor Services Manager

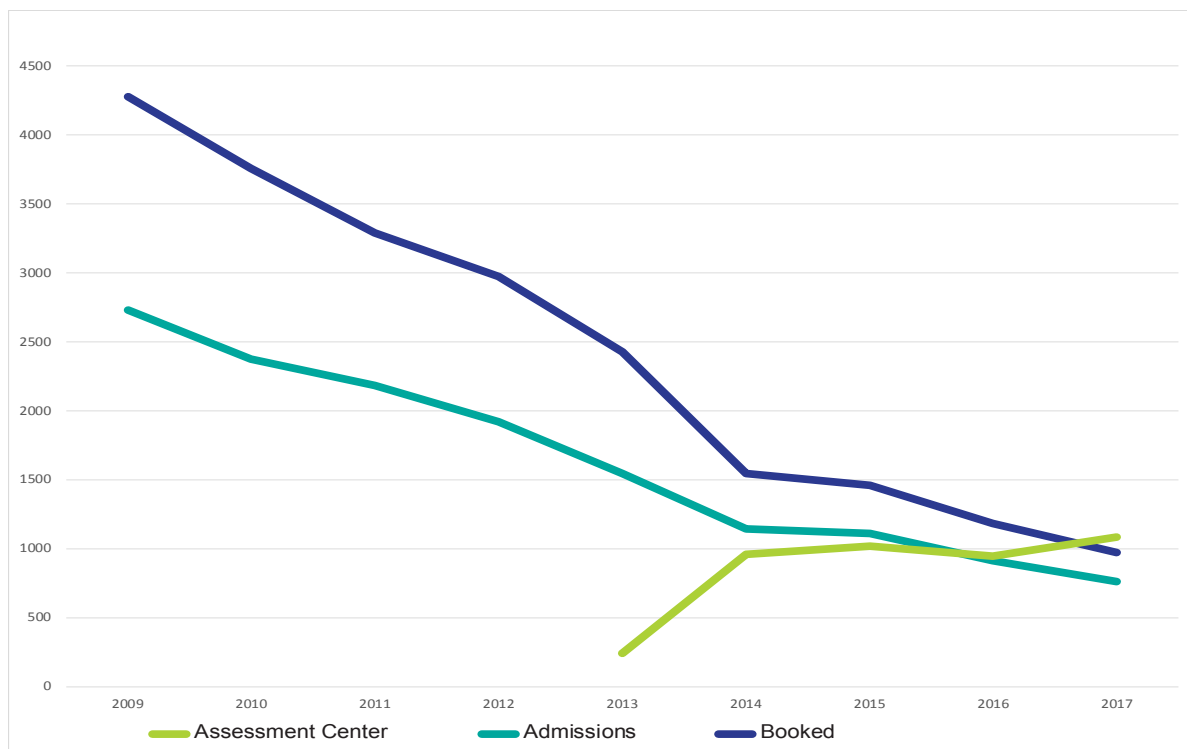
The Juvenile Assessment Center was developed to divert low risk offenders from further penetrating the juvenile justice system. The center's main goal is to ensure the right youth receive the right service at the right time and place. The Assessment Center and Court are committed to keeping the community safe through evidenced-based screenings, assessments and meaningful interventions for each child and family. Research demonstrates that more harm can result when a youth is exposed to detention and high risk offenders, thus, resulting in raising the risk level of the offender. The Assessment Center and Misdemeanor Services seek to reduce or eliminate that potential harm through its referral and case oversight services.

The Assessment Center is a non-secure diversion alternative for low risk offenders to detention. Youth charged with offenses such as, status offenses (unruly), alcohol and other drug related misdemeanors, minor domestic violence/family conflict, simple assaults, property offences, criminal trespass, and safe school ordinances (SSOs), are transported by officers to the Assessment Center for processing. Each youth is screened by trained staff utilizing evidenced-based

tools. The youth and family are linked to community-based services that meet the need of the youth and family. If the youth successfully engages in the required services, these cases can be diverted from official court proceedings.

In 2017, the Juvenile Assessment Center screened 1081 arrested youth. Ten percent of those youth were brought in on a warrant. Fifty two percent of the cases were closed with an unofficial status, while thirty eight percent of the cases were sent for an official court hearing. In 2016 and 2017, the Assessment Center screened more youth than were admitted to secure detention. See chart below. The Center also continues to divert a majority of youth from detention while ensuring appropriate interventions and responses while keeping community safety as our primary mission. This response continues to provide youth with a continuum of responses and opportunities that minimize a youth's penetration of the juvenile justice system.

Detention & Assessment Center Cases



YOUTH REFERRED TO MISDEMEANOR SERVICES

	NOT CLOSED	OTHER	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL	GRAND TOTAL
Active	5				5
Inactive	3				3
Closed		9	42	18	69
Grand Total	8	9	42	18	77

The Assessment Center continues to use the following evidenced based screening tools to guide case officers in working with the youth and family in a collaborative process to strengthen existing resources and identify individual or family needs that can be linked in the community. Ohio Youth Assessment System (Diversion OYAS), Global Appraisal of Individual Needs Short Screener (GAIN-SS) and the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs – Strength Based Screener (GAIN-SBS). The Screening Brief Intervention Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) screening process has been implemented for youth that have been officially adjudicated and referred from the bench to Misdemeanor or Assessment Services. This screening tool was developed by Chestnut Health Systems and the Reclaiming Futures Initiative.

Additionally, this year the Court implemented the use of the Lucas County Juvenile Court Public Health Screener (LCPHS). This screener assist in identifying issues of public health that have been linked to social determinates that have a direct impact on increasing ones risk of juvenile justice involvement. With the use of evidenced based screening tools, community engagement and continued staff training and development, the Court will ensure the right youth receive the right service at the right time and place.

On April 18, 2016 the Assessment Center expanded services to include Misdemeanor Services. Evidence indicates that increased Juvenile Justice Involvement for low risk youth, increases the likelihood that they will continue in delinquency behaviors. Misdemeanor Services strives to divert low risk adjudicated youth from penetrating through the juvenile justice system. Formal court supervision at this level provides linkage to supportive services, were the goal is to foster positive change and promote pro-social behavior. Misdemeanor Service continues to focus on public safety while providing case management services. Case officers assessed risk and needs and refer to community resources that can provide supportive services to the family even after their involvement with the court. In 2017, 77 youth were referred

YOUTH REFERRED: BY GENDER

GENDER	COUNT
Female	16
Male	61
Grand Total	77

YOUTH REFERRED: BY RACE

RACE	COUNT
Black	33
Latino	3
Other	1
White	40
Grand Total	77

to Misdemeanor Services, thus diverting them from deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Every youth is screened using the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs – Strength Based Screener (GAIN-SBS). The Ohio Youth Assessment System and the Lucas County Juvenile Court Dispositional Matrix are also used to ensure that each youth receives the right services at the appropriate time. Misdemeanor Services also practices the Court's Positive Youth Justice (PYJ) framework which focuses on identifying youth and family strengths, and developing positive relationships. These core principal's provide opportunities for the youth to move away from delinquent behaviors and increases the chances of them minimizing contact with the juvenile justice system. Since 2016, the Assessment Center, which consists

of the Domestic Violence Misdemeanor track, Assessment Services (normally consist of drug and alcohol related cases) and Misdemeanor Services, in total, we were able to prevent 520 youth from penetrating further into the court system.

Assessment Center staff has also screened 150 case referrals from Judges and Magistrates using the same evidence based screening tools mentioned earlier. This process allows for staff to link youth and families to community based services that may assist in addressing youth and family needs, while also strengthening existing resources and positive community connections.

Goals for 2018

- refining the data entry process
- increasing working knowledge of safety awareness, and engagement of additional community partners.
- Ongoing staff development and training for the Assessment Center Staff will involve, Verbal De-Escalation Techniques, Motivational Interviewing, GAIN-SS/SBS, Public Health Screener, and Ohio Youth Assessment System updates.
- Community partners to provide presentations to the Assessment Center staff regarding their services include: The National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, Youth Advocate Program, Double Arc, Lucas County Family Counsel – Wraparound Services, Human Trafficking Coalition, A Renewed Mind-Functional Family Services, and Zepf Center- Multi Systemic Services.



Clerk's Office

Kevin A Tackett, Chief Deputy Clerk/ Administrator

It is an honor to serve the children and families of Lucas County, Ohio. We in the Clerk's office are dedicated to providing clear and accurate information at all points in the Court process. The Clerk's office functions as a system of processes that intertwine with all departments of the Juvenile Court. Our mission is to effectively and accurately manage the case flow of the Court by preparing and maintaining the official records while providing professional, prompt, and courteous customer service. Cases are initiated through the Clerk's Office through a process of systems that include Intake, Assessment, Scheduling, Service Process and Dispositional processing.

The Clerk's office is often the first contact a person has with the Court process. We recognize that many individuals who come to our office may be going through difficult and stressful times, as such we make it a priority to be sensitive to the needs of our clients while maintaining our professional and ethical obligations to the Court and the citizens of Lucas County.

Of interest is the continuing decline (since 2015) of Delinquency filings (25.3%) due to the efforts of the Assessment Center and Misdemeanor Services to move children into more appropriate services and the continuing increase (since 2015) of Dependency, Neglect or Abuse filings (22%), Permanent Custody filings (43.0%) and Child Support Enforcement or Modification (40.7%).

Management changes:

Two of our long time Clerk Managers moved on to other endeavors resulting in Stacey Bliss and Stacey Finley being promoted to Clerk Managers in 2017.

Stacey Bliss has been an employee of the Juvenile Court for 27 years. She has experience at most every position in the Clerk's Office. She has been instrumental in keeping the Clerk's Office running smoothly during this management transition period.

Stacey Finley began her career at the Juvenile Court in 2016. Prior to working at the Court, she had over ten years of legal management experience. She has been reviewing and developing a manual of the best ways to process cases here at Court. She is also reviewing the process of using social media and the most likely way of notifying people about cases that they have here at Court.

Clerks assigned to Magistrates:

These new positions were created in order to increase case flow efficiency and determine accountability for preparedness and processing. Clerks assigned to Magistrates are responsible for ensuring that cases are prepared and ready for the Magistrate to hear. They are also responsible for getting the right people into the right court room at the right time. In

CASES PROCESSED:

The Lucas County Juvenile Court processed over 12,000 cases in 2017. The breakdown is as follows:

	2015	2016	2017
Delinquency	3,078	2,720	2,456
Traffic	1,473	1,483	1,222
Dependency, Neglect or Abuse	471	575	624
Unruly	346	476	533
Adult Cases	1,062	1,043	754
Motion for Permanent Custody	116	142	166
Custody, Change of Custody, Visitation	2,141	2,295	2,221
Support enforcement or Modification	1,805	2,539	2,968
Parentage	722	745	863
U.I.F.S.A.	186	159	185
Others	74	61	61

addition, they are responsible for case progression to ensure that the case properly proceeds to another hearing or is completed and is accurately closed out.

Trainings:

The Clerk's Office recognizes the need for ongoing continuing education and welcomes new learning opportunities. This year our clerks were able to attend a variety of different training opportunities provided by both state and local educators including but not limited to:

Ohio Clerks Conference in Columbus, Ohio where we learned about Juvenile Traffic Law, Case Flow Management Best Practices, Supervision fundamentals, Active Shooter Response and Understanding Addiction Ethics Training provided by the Lucas County Human Resources Department where we learned Key requirements of Ohio's Ethics Law covering all public employees like identifying and avoiding conflicts of interests, accepting gifts, Supplemental Compensation and confidentiality. Sexual Harassment Training where we learned how to identify, avoid and report Harassment of any kind.

Multi-Agency Cooperation:

The Clerk's office and Court Administrator Said Orra meet monthly with the Lucas County Children's Services Agency and the Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency to assure efficient processing of cases through the Court and to keep open a constant flow of communication with both agencies regarding procedural process improvements. This forward focused communication allows all parties to better prepare for changes in laws, personnel or processes that may affect the citizens of Lucas County.

Case Management System Preparation:

For the past few years, the Juvenile Court, with the assistance of the Lucas County Integrated Court Systems, has been working on a plan to replace and upgrade the current outdated case management system. We continue to prepare for the new system and look forward to its implementation. The new case management system will allow us to continue to provide the citizens of Lucas County the quality of service that they deserve.

We look forward to the implementation of the new case management system and we will continue to work on providing the citizens of Lucas County the quality of service that they deserve.



Mediation

Heather Fournier, Director of Mediation Service

Mediation is a voluntary conflict resolution process where a trained, neutral person facilitates communication, connection, and compassion between parties to reach a mutually acceptable resolution. Our mediation department has multiple mediation types including Civil, Access to Visitation, Toledo Public Schools (“TPS”) Truancy, Child Protection, Permanent Custody, Victim-Offender, Family Conflict, Truancy, and Contributing.

Civil Mediation is a child-focused process empowering never married co-parents to create a parenting plan and address legal issues. Parenting plans are jointly crafted by co-parents to address distinct family needs such as decision making, living arrangements, holidays, vacations, transportation, clothing, school, financial support, medical and dental care, insurance, tax exemptions, child support, moving, respect, religion and extended families. Parenting plans tailored to a family's unique needs provide guidelines that support responsible co-parenting. There were 673 civil mediations conducted in 2017.

Access to Visitation Mediations are funded by a grant from the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services to provide free civil mediations to families meeting certain requirements. The primary goal of the grant is to facilitate non-custodial parents' contact and involvement with their children while encouraging the payment of child support. Through this grant, non-custodial parents are connected with children to preserve the family relationship. There were about 143 Access to Visitation agreements mediated in 2017.

TPS Truancy Prevention Mediations are funded through an ODJFS grant and Title I grant to improve students' on-time, daily attendance. TPS and the Mediation Department coordinate to ensure that mediators are at specified TPS schools regularly to mediate attendance issues with schools, parents and students. These mediations take place in TPS schools where mediators meet parents where they are. This program engages parents to comply with TPS standards and to act responsibly. There were approximately 1,075 TPS Truancy Prevention Mediations agreements reached in 2017.

Child Protection Mediation is a collaborative problem solving process involving an impartial and neutral person who facilitates constructive negotiation and communication among parents, lawyers, child protection professionals, and possibly others, in an effort to reach a consensus regarding how to resolve issues of concern when children are alleged to be abused, neglected or abandoned. Child protection mediation is a family preservation process supporting parents'

procedural understanding, case plan knowledge and stakeholder relationship awareness so that parents clearly comprehend reunification requirements. There were 28 child protection mediations conducted in 2017.

Permanent Custody Mediation is a child-focused process that provides parents a realistic view of trial outcome and a dignified opportunity to plan their child's future. Permanent Custody mediations ensure balance between the consequences of dependency, neglect or abuse when parental rehabilitation is unlikely. There were 8 permanent custody mediations in 2017.

Victim Offender Mediation is a process, funded by a Reclaim grant that gives victims of property crimes or minor assaults the opportunity to meet the perpetrators of these crimes in a safe and structured setting, with the goal of holding the offenders directly accountable while providing important assistance to victims. These mediations ensure balance between consequences and rehabilitation while holding offenders accountable for their actions. There were approximately 98 unruly delinquency mediation agreements reached in 2017.

In court-based **Truancy and Contributing Mediations**, students with habitual truancy issues, or parents struggling to get children to school, talk with school officials, educational specialists, and parents to identify attendance barriers and identify community resources that can bolster the family and support every day, on time attendance. Reclaim funds a portion of our in court truancy mediations. These mediations ensure balance between consequences and rehabilitation while holding offenders accountable for their actions. There were 67 truancy mediation agreements reached and 189 contributing mediation agreements reached in 2017.

Family Conflict Mediation is a program, funded by RECLAIM Ohio grants funds (provided by the Ohio Department of Youth Services), where family members can talk with youth who have acted violently to determine whether that youth can safely return home. This program preserves family by encouraging youth to use de-escalating skills and communicate with family members. There were 118 family conflict mediation agreements reached in 2017.

Very Important Parent Program In 2017, various Lucas County Juvenile Court employees discussed the conflict's negative impact on children. Based on conversations, Dr. Liza Halloran and Hans Giller developed curriculum for a new program that empowers parents to reduce co-parent conflict. This “Very Important Parent” program is a two-part class where mental

health facilitators lead parents through interactive exercises about child development, communication and conflict resolution. VIP helps preserve families by empowering parents to diffuse conflict and utilize effective parenting skills. Liza and Hans teach the VIP program and they are continuously improving it based upon participant evaluations. VIP began in the fall and approximately 16 parents attended the program in 2017.



Probation Department

Demecia Wilson, MOL, Administrator

The Lucas County Juvenile Court (LCJC) Probation Department continued its efforts throughout 2017 to ensure that youth under Probation supervision receive services that are strength-based, individualized, and fair using the Balance And Restorative Justice (BARJ) approach; taking into account that probation service should be rendered to the right youth at the right time. In doing so, we remain committed to building on our core principles, and developing new goals and objectives to promote equity, inclusion, respect, collaboration, public safety, support, and success. In an effort to serve youth within the community, the Lucas County Juvenile Probation Department works diligently to partner with community stakeholders to provide quality services to youth and families while maintaining our position of applying best practices and evidence-based programming to reduce delinquency, improve outcomes, and enhance community safety.

The probation department continues to work with high risk felony adjudicated youth. Low level, low risk youth adjudicated on misdemeanor charges are diverted to Misdemeanor Services.

In 2017, the Probation Department continued to make significant progress in the following areas:

2017 Probation Department Accomplishments

The Lucas County Juvenile Court Probation Department continues to use the Structured Decision Making Matrix (SDM) to help drive dispositional decisions. This process remains focused on looking at how decisions are made, at the point of disposition, in regards to who should receive probation services.

We continue to use our Continuum of Care Grid as a guide to help staff with recommendations during the Resource Staffing process.

The Probation Department focused on sharpening its intake case flow process to provide a more structured approach to how decisions are being made once a case is referred to Probation. Probation Officers continue to provide services to youth and families from the beginning of probation until the end of services. Probation Officers complete their own intake reports, case plans, OYAS assessments, GAIN screeners, and linking youth to appropriate services. This provides an opportunity for the child and family to work with one person from the beginning of the court process until final completion of services. Continuity of care is the primary goal.

The Probation Department is committed to providing ongoing analysis of racial and ethnic disparities at every point in the system. As such, data is reviewed regularly in an effort to create alternatives to reduce disparities. LCJC continues to work with the Haywood Burns Institute and other experts to provide technical oversight and recommendations for innovative, effective best practices.

We remain dedicated to ensuring that low-risk and low-level offenses are being diverted from probation, and that youth adjudicated on misdemeanor charges are referred to Misdemeanor Services instead of formal probation.

In an effort to assess the health needs of youth, as it relates to the social determinants of health (housing, transportation, access to care, etc.), a Public Health Screening Tool was created and in April staff began using this screening tool. Probation Officers screen each youth that is referred to probation services. Upon completing the screener, youth are connected to community resources to address their needs.

Charlie Johnson, CITE Program Manager, retired after over twenty years of service to the court. As a result, a new Workforce Development Program was developed, and a new Program Manager was appointed to the position. This new approach to job readiness will create vocational training opportunities that will provide youth with basic skills, as well as beginning knowledge in various types of occupations. The Workforce Development Program is designed to prepare at-risk and court-involved youth with the ability to gain educational and technical skills necessary to obtain and maintain employment. The Program Manager is responsible for the development, coordination, operation and supervision of the services provided.

Throughout the year, Scott MacDonald and Steve Bishop with the Annie E. Casey Foundation provided Deep End Probation Transformation Technical Assistance to LCJC.

A Deep-end Probation Transformation Convening site visit with the probation teams from Lucas County and Pierce County took place in Santa Cruz, California. An opportunity to learn about the unique approaches to probation supervision was afforded to those in attendance.

Probation Managers participated in an all-day retreat that focused on team building, leadership, and using a strength-based approach to supervision. Although the theme was focused on leadership and recognizing the team the on-going

Offense Category	Risk Level - OYAS		
	High	Moderate	Low
Mandatory Commitments	ODYS		
Violent Felony	Placement	Placement or Probation	
Person Felony	Placement or Probation		Services or Probation
Other Felony	Services or Probation		
Misdemeanor	Services		

goal is to open the door to strengthen the team as we continue to develop the department.

An Educational Specialist was hired to provide support and services to students (and families) who are involved in the judicial system. The Educational Specialist acts as a liaison between Lucas County Juvenile Court, local school districts and other health and human services agencies to improve the educational outcomes for youth involved in the Lucas County Juvenile Court. The Educational Specialist also provides consultation with school staff regarding individualized educational and behavior management plans.

Five court staff began the Motivational Interviewing (MI) Train the Trainer process. Upon completion they will be certified to provide on-going MI training including booster sessions, one-on-one training, and group modules.

In September the Probation Department's Juvenile Treatment Court Program completed its 5 year grant. The awarded grant, which was funded by the Office on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), provided youth with a "best practice in substance abuse treatment" approach to services by using the Reclaiming Futures model. Upon completion of the grant a program evaluation report was submitted to OJJDP.

In collaboration with The Youth Advocate Program (YAP), the

Probation Department participated in the 2nd Annual Family Picnic at the Powertrain Park for court-involved youth.

Court-involved youth participated in the North Toledo Youth Visions Reflection Park dedication with Dr. Lorna Gonsalves.

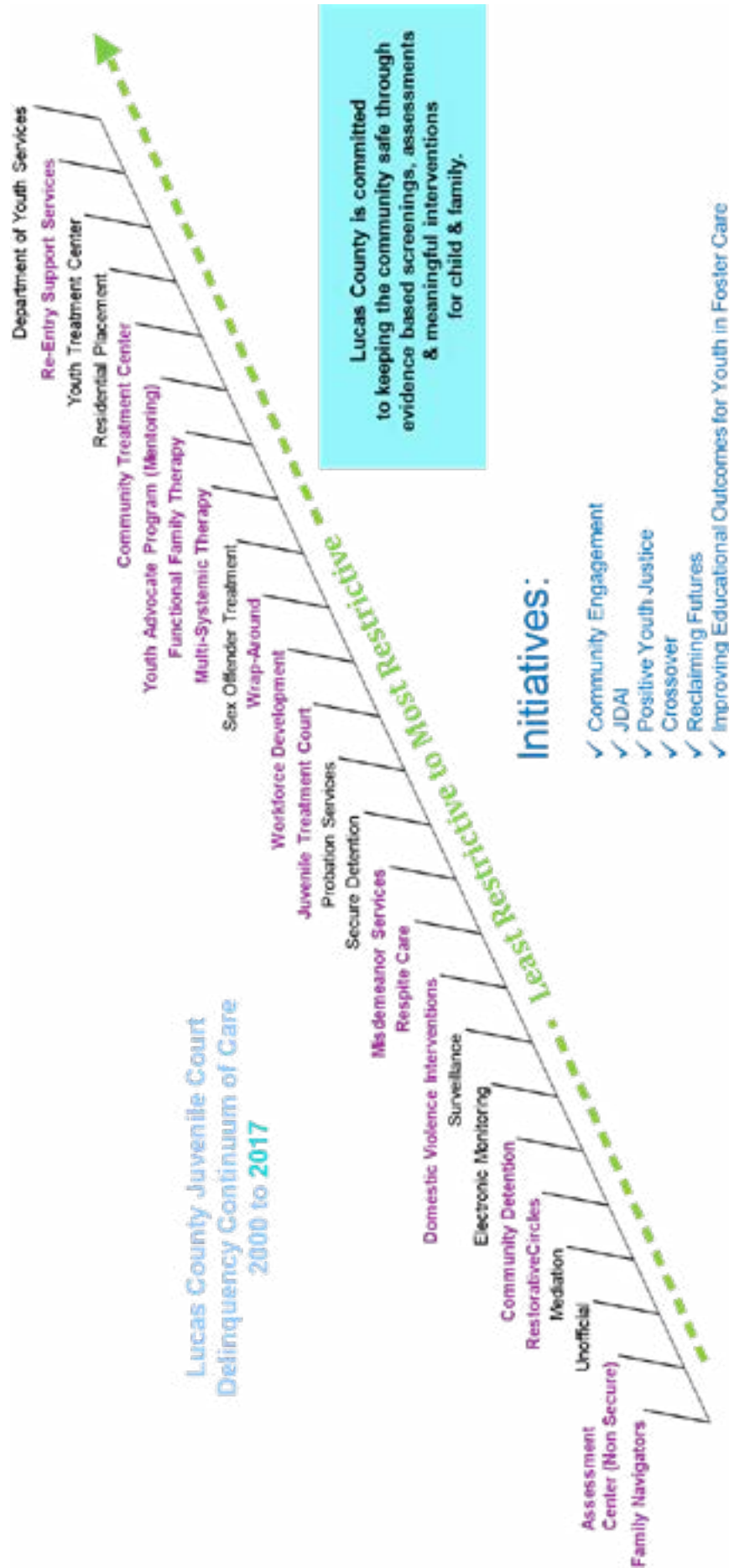
The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) State Conference was held in Columbus, Ohio. Juvenile court staff participated in workshops to enhance their knowledge of JDAI and its efforts.

Restructuring of the department was a primary focus throughout the year. Four Probation Officers and two Probation Managers resigned. Because of this, one new Probation Officer was hired. We continue to examine cost effective ways to effectively execute the work that we are doing with lower staffing numbers.

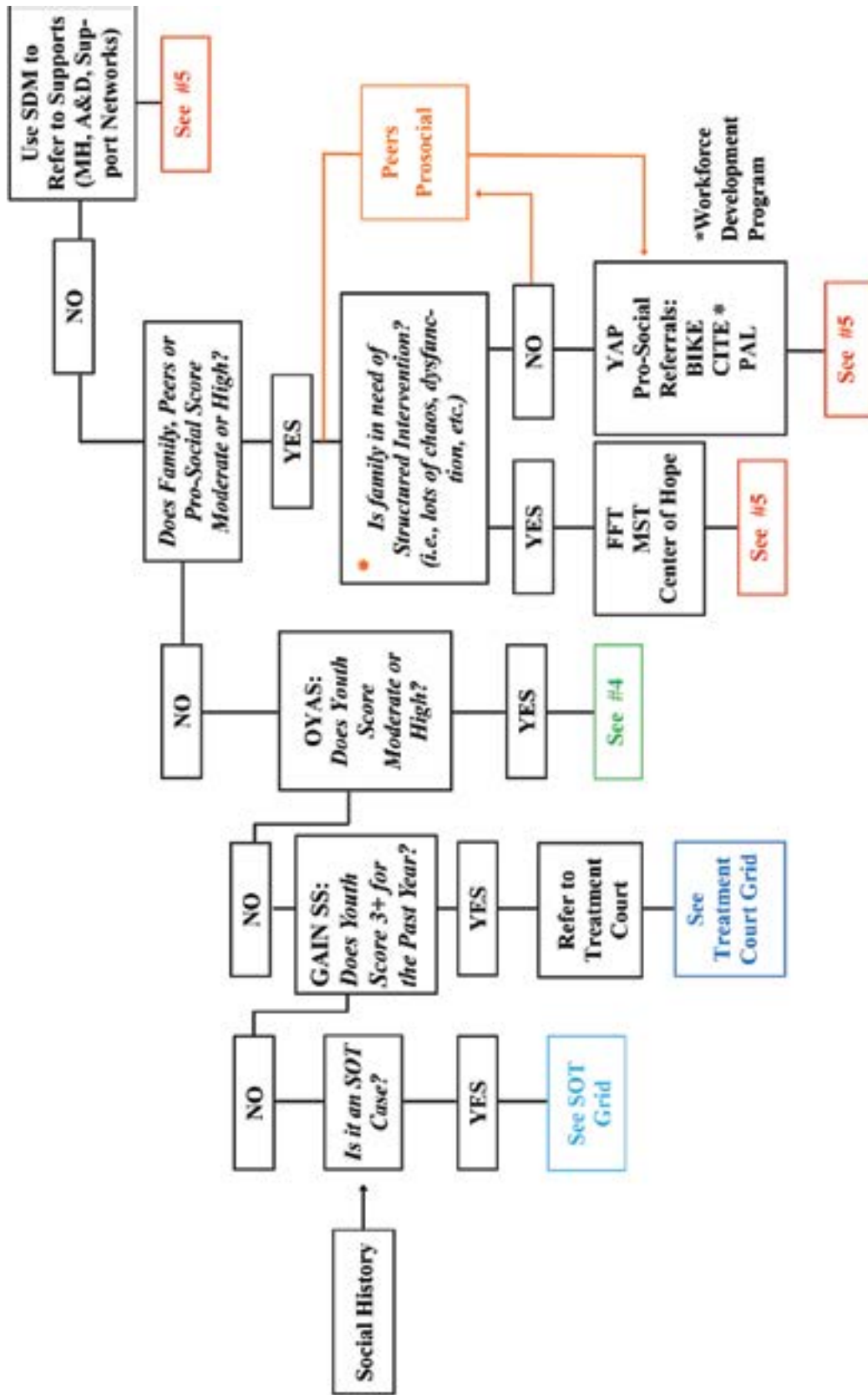
The Family Navigator Program (which provides supportive services to parents of court-involved youth offenders) continued under our partnership with The Center for Hope.

The Youth Advocate Program, a nationally recognized mentoring agency, continues to provide mentoring services to youth receiving probation services.



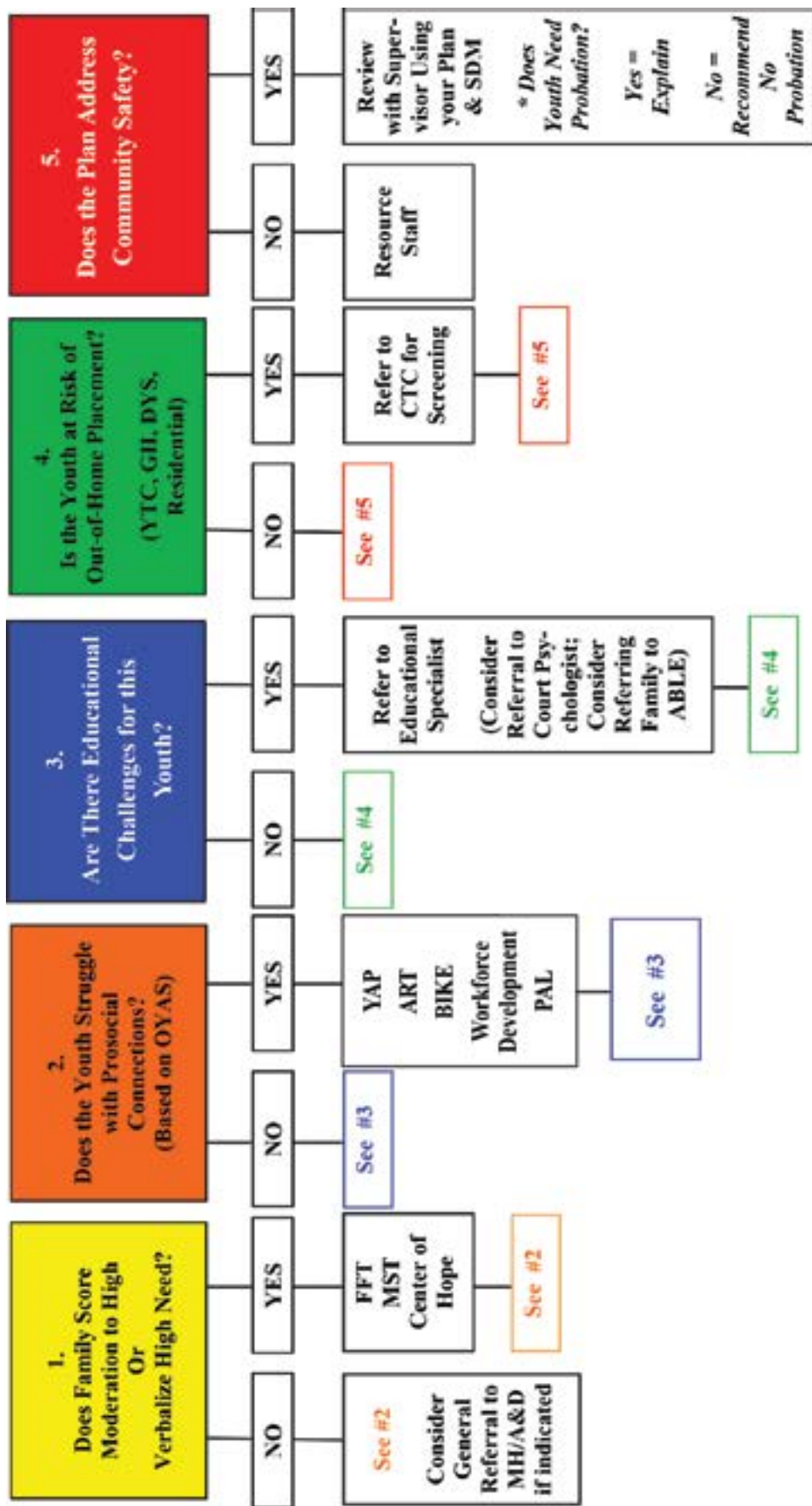


PROBATION INTAKE PROCESS



Updated: 7-8-16





Updated: 7-8-16

PROBATION INTAKE REFERRALS

Social History	120	73.20%
Straight Probation	35	21.30%
Out of Town Investigation	5	2.70%
Certification	4	3.00%
Total Referrals	164	

TOTAL YOUTH PLACED ON PROBATION

Social History	95	74.20%
Straight Probation	29	22.60%
Out of Town Investigation	4	3.10%
Total Number Placed on Probation	128	

BREAKDOWN BY GENDER/RACE/ETHNICITY

GENDER				
	Male	114	89.1%	
	Female	14	10.9%	
RACE				
	Black	White	Latino	Other
	70	50	1	7
	54.5%	39.0%	0.8%	5.5%
ETHNICITY				
	Not Hispanic	Unknown	Hispanic	
	90	28	10	
	70.3%	21.9%	7.8%	

PROBATION TERMINATIONS IN 2017

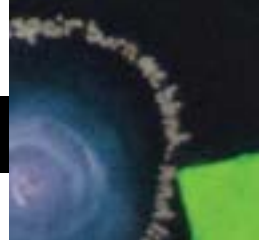
Total Terminations	131	
Successful	100	76.30%
Unsuccessful	31	23.70%
No New Charges	61	46.60%
Average Days Supervised	404.4	

YOUTH ORDERED COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK AND APOLOGY LETTERS

	ORDERED	ALL DONE	%
Community Service Work	59	48	81.4%
Letters	40	37	92.5%



Community Treatment Center Program (CTC)



Cheryl Bath, Community Treatment Center Manager

Community Treatment Center Program (CTC) began in October of 2013. This program has been implemented through the Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS) Targeted RECLAIM Fund Initiative to intervene in a youth's delinquent behavior without removing a youth from their home. Eligible youth have been found delinquent for felony 3, felony 4, or felony 5 offenses, score moderate or high on the court's risk assessment, have not experienced success through other community based programming, and are in need of interventions that target pro-criminal attitudes, values, and beliefs. The Court contracts with The Youth Advocate Program (YAP) to provide highly structured and non residential program that focuses on Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (CBI), such as Pathways to Self Discovery, skill streaming, and Effective Practice in Community Supervision (EPICS) Model of probation supervision.

Youth report to CTC five days a week and receive approximately 100 hours of treatment targeting criminogenic needs. Parents and guardians meet bi-weekly and are educated on the skills youth are learning and to address any issues or concern they may have. Youth are also provided a wide variety of pro-social community activities, including but not limit to: recreation time, tending a community garden, Mud Hens and Walleye games, visiting museums and colleges. The Youth also have the opportunity to complete community services hours.

Through ongoing consultation, the University of Cincinnati monitors program effectiveness in addressing criminogenic needs as it was designed by the model and providing ongoing oversight of groups and coaching of CTC staff. Youth are held accountable through the court's Graduated Responses process, which include, but is not limited to family accountability, review hearings, violation being filed, community detention (house arrest) and detention.

Accomplishments for 2017

- Trained all CTC staff in Aggression Replacement Therapy Training (ART) - which covers Anger Control, Moral Reasoning and Advance Practice/Skill Steaming and implement into CTC daily structured curriculum
- Provided Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Training (CBI) for all staff CTC
- Implemented Community Service Project - individually with youth

Goals for 2018

- Continue to implement educational support for youth at CTC
- Continue to implement strategies to build victim empathy and awareness with programming
- Implement a Group Community Service Project
- Continue to Research and develop curriculum focus on gun violence prevention and intervention
- Provide ongoing training in ART and CBI for all CTC staff yearly
- Partner with The Ridge Project to implement a week long Film Camp, where our youth are challenged to stand against the negative influences of pop culture. Youth will develop, star in and produce their own 30 second Public Service Announcements (PSAs). At the end of the week they will host a film festival, which a panel of judges choose the winning PSA.
- Implement Tyro - Core Communication to support parent and youth communication as they transition home.

Youth and Families Served			19
Gender: Male	19	Total Terminations:	15
OYAS Risk Level at placement:		Successful	6
High	5	Unsuccessful 3 non-compliant (4 youth w/new felony charge placed @ YTC)	7
Moderate	12	Other 1 (Death), 1 (moved)	2
Low	2	Youth Screened For CTC, but re- ferred to other providers	7
Race		Community providers	6
Black	15	Not appropriate 1 placed in a secured community program (Youth Treatment Center)	1
White	2		
Latino	2		
Other	0		



Psychology Department

Liza Halloran, PhD, Court Psychologist

The Psychology Department at the Lucas County Juvenile Justice Center serves youth who currently: 1) have court involvement or are on probation, 2) are in the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC), 3) are at the Youth Treatment Center (YTC), or 4) have involvement with Lucas County Children Services and are in need of a consultation or evaluation. The Court Psychologist is responsible for conducting comprehensive evaluations on youth who have been referred by Judges, Magistrates, Probation Officers, YTC staff, Domestic Violence staff, or Assessment Center staff. The evaluations are used to assist with judicial decision-making and treatment planning. Furthermore, the Court Psychologist is involved in consultations and planning meetings about youth and provides expertise to the Court on a multitude of psychological issues including: child and adolescent development, psychiatric symptoms and diagnoses, the impact of trauma, educational/learning issues, and therapeutic approaches to youth.

The Court Psychologist is licensed by the Ohio State Board of Psychology and must satisfy continuing educational requirements, keep up with relevant research, stay abreast of laws governing the practice of psychology, and adhere to the ethical principles of psychologists.

Psychology Department Achievements of 2017

A total of 35 referrals were made to the Psychology Department in 2017. There were 8 referrals for a consultation and 26 referrals for a full psychological report. Nine referrals were from Judges and Magistrates and ten were from probation officers. Two referrals were from Lucas County Children Services (LCCS) for the House Bill 173. House Bill 173 requires a mental evaluation to provide substantial and material conclusions and recommendations to detect mental and emotional disorders in a child that has been previously adjudicated of an act of violence and has recently been placed in a new foster home. The rest of the referrals were from the Youth Treatment Center or other court programs.

Thirty-three evaluations were completed in 2017. Two referrals from 2017 will be completed in 2018. Full evaluations consist of: extensive record review, interviewing youth, interviewing parent, teacher, or outside providers when possible, administering and scoring psychological testing (which may include cognitive abilities, psychiatric symptoms, socio-emotional functioning, criminal attitudes, and other experiences or perceptions related to their well-being and behavior). This information is then distilled into a report with detailed

descriptions of the youth's thoughts, feelings, and behavior. The evaluations end with recommendations to help the youth be successful. Consultations occur when input from the Court Psychologist is desired but a full written report is not needed.

Evaluations mostly took place in the Juvenile Detention Center (16) and the Probation Department (11). Three evaluations took place at the Youth Treatment Center. One evaluation occurred at SafetyNet, the youth runaway shelter. Consultation with also took place at SafetyNet and LCCS. One referral and consultation consisted of record review only.

Evaluations were completed on youth ages 13-18 years with a mean age of 15.4 years. Of the 33 evaluations completed, 24 were on male youth and 8 were on female youth, and 1 youth identified as transgender. Twenty identified as African American, 8 identified as Caucasian, and 5 identified as a mix of backgrounds.

Whenever possible the Court Psychologist is present in court for disposition hearings when the Court Psychologist has written a report on the youth. The Court Psychologist also offers to provide feedback to the youth regarding the test results. When possible, the Court Psychologist includes parents to hear the feedback and recommendations from the evaluations.

The Court Psychologist participates in numerous resource staffings and Placement Reviews. Resource staffings are when various professionals from the probation department meet (typically with the parent/guardian of a youth present) to develop dispositional recommendations for the judge or magistrate. Placement Reviews are when various staff members meet to discuss a youth's progress while in placement. When placements are disrupted, a meeting is called to address placement issues. The Court Psychologist facilitates these meetings when the Resource Staffing Manager cannot be present.

With regard to resource staffings, the Court Psychologist tracks data for the decisions that are made with regard to youth. The use of a decisional matrix was initiated during the 2016 year. The Court Psychologist continues to track data to determine when the matrix is followed and when it is overridden and why.

The Court Psychologist was asked to consult on 7 additional youth being seeing by the Domestic Violence program and 1 case from the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Of-

fice. These cases are often clinically difficult and there were questions of how best to proceed with these youth.

The Court Psychologist has continued to serve on the Youth Advocacy Alliance (YAA). YAA is an interagency committee that is a subcommittee of the Lucas County Family and Children First Council. The aim of YAA is to promote and strengthen healthy youth development by 1) fostering collaboration and opportunities for cross-system networking and 2) educating service providers. With a YAA subcommittee, the Court Psychologist helped plan and produce a 1 day training offered to professionals entitled: You Can Do It: Local Parent Engagement Strategies for Professionals Serving Youth. She also co-facilitated 2 reflective exercises during the conference.

The Court Psychologist developed a research based curriculum for a 4 hour parenting class whose target audience is high conflict parents who are having custody and visitation disputes. She co-facilitated this class twice in 2017.

The Court Psychologist continues to provide Reflective Supervision with two groups of supervisors. The goal of Reflective Supervision is to provide time and space to allow for reflection on how to be a more effective supervisor. The group format of the reflective supervision allows for support and learning from colleagues also in a supervisory role. The Court Psychologist facilitates reflective supervision for a group based in Probation and then another group of supervisors from various offices in the Juvenile Justice Center.

With regard to trainings: the Court Psychologist has been trained to be a Motivational Interviewing Trainer. Along with colleagues, she put on a 2 day training in Motivational Interviewing for YTC staff. The Court Psychologist also prepared and gave an hour long training to the YTC and JDC staff. Adolescent brain development and other research relevant to working with delinquent youth was presented. The Court Psychologist also prepared and gave an hour long training to Probation Managers on Self-Care and Coping with Work Stress during their retreat.

The Psychology Clinic requires ongoing maintenance in the keeping up to date on assessment materials, finding and ordering new materials, reading manuals and professional guidelines for assessment, and generally overseeing the inventory of the Psychology Clinic.

The Court Psychologist attends the Mental Health Board-Youth Task Force meetings twice yearly. The Court Psychol-

ogist also meets with other psychologists in the community to maintain connections and have an opportunity for peer supervision and consultation with psychologist colleagues.

The Court Psychologist attended continuing education programs during 2017 on a broad range of topics including: Working with the Transgender Population; Cyber-Bullying; Mental Interventions for Justice Involved Individuals; Preventing Juvenile Offenders from Becoming Adult Offenders Through Mental Health Screenings and Assessment Procedures; Hidden Harms: Impacts of Trauma on African-American Youth; Calming the Brain through Mindfulness: Rewire Emotions with the Power of Neuroplasticity; Dark Side of Professional Ethics; Unseen Wounds: The Contribution of Psychological Maltreatment to Child and Adolescent Mental Health and Risk Outcomes; Do US Laws Go Far Enough to Prevent Bullying at School?; Becoming an Adult in the Face of Racism; Preventing Violence Against Teachers; Intake and Eligibility for the Lucas County Board of Developmental Disabilities; Stuck on You: Effective Strategies in Working with Divers Youth and Families; Community and Safety Awareness; Hallucinations in Children and Adolescents; Sitting Inside: Bringing Mindfulness Meditation to Prisoners; and Theory, Risk-Need-Responsivity, and the Level of Service Instruments with James Bonta.



Workforce Development Program

Kendra Kec, MPA, Assistant Court Administrator

Demecia Wilson, MOL, Administrator

Sam Mallette, PhD, Workforce Development Program Manager

Upon the retirement of longtime Community Integration through Training and Employment (CITE) Director, Charlie Johnson, Lucas County Juvenile Court began rebuilding exactly what a new Workforce Development model might look like. Originally funded under federal Reentry dollars, the CITE program partnered with Toledo Grows to provide service learning experiences in the gardens. The Court realized from recent research that local Workforce Development funds were not being accessed and there were many community partners that also wanted to provide youth with employment opportunities. In 2014, Congress passed and President Obama signed the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) that increased the amount of youth service dollars that must be spent on out of school youth from 30 to 75 percent. It also broadened eligibility for out of school youth to include any youth who is subject to the juvenile or adult justice system, homeless and/or runaway youth, foster care youth and pregnant and parenting youth. Ohio data indicates that in 2015 only 245 youth in the entire State of Ohio receiving WIOA funds were also juvenile justice involved; which is only 7.8% of the total served (DeJesus, Fazel et al, 2017).

Former Court Administrator Deborah Hodges saw the opportunity to partner with the local Workforce Development Board in an unprecedented way. After several meetings with the Lucas County Office on Planning and Development Board, we were able to establish a referral process for juvenile justice youth to be served by WIOA and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) during Calendar Year 2018. Newly formed partnerships will allow the county to maximize its use of federal WIOA and TANF funds.

A new Program Manager, Sam Mallette, was hired to manage this reform effort. Evidenced-based curriculum and models are going to be piloted in 2018. YAPWorx is a model that has been successful in other communities with juvenile justice youth. Staying within the Positive Youth Justice Framework, it is known that at-risk youth will have failures, as we all do, especially given their exposure to trauma during the vital years of brain development. Cognitive based, experiential learning will help the youth learn to make better choices. Ultimately, we want to see youth grow their skill set, develop healthy prosocial relationships and create future economic opportunities for themselves.

During the last half of 2017, many partners agreed to work with at risk youth including: Promedica Health Systems, Mercy Health Systems, McDonalds, Sofia Quintero Center, Bibleway Church, The Frederick Douglass Center, Farm Labor Organization Committee (FLOC), Seaway Foods, Ark Home

Restoration, University Church, Lucas County Facilities, Toledo Grows, Holiday Inn – French Quarter, Toledo Building Services, and various general contractors. It is important to have a wide range of opportunities for young people as research shows an experience for teens is most beneficial when youth are able to choose activities that relate to their interests (Butts, Bazemore et al. 2010). Harbor Behavioral Healthcare, the YMCA of Toledo, Zepf Center and YAP, Inc. have also embraced the challenge of working with juvenile justice youth. The Court is looking forward to continuing these ongoing partnerships and expanding with new partners in order to match at risk youth with meaningful learning and work experiences.

Crossover Practice Model

Lisa Demko, LCCS Liaison/Resource Staffing Manager



In 2011, Lucas County Children Services and the Juvenile Court partnered together to implement Georgetown's Crossover Practice Model. The process is a collaborative effort to address the special circumstances and needs of those youth that are involved dually with Lucas County Juvenile Court and Lucas County Children's Services. It includes the incorporation of formalized procedures to increase communication between agencies, working together to identify available resources, the application of strength based treatment and, most importantly, including the youth's voice and input in the process and decision making.

Desired outcomes of the Crossover Youth Practice model include:

- Reduction in the number of out-of-home placements
- Reduction in the disproportionate representation of minority children
- Reduction in the number of youth being dually adjudicated
- Reduction in placement changes
- Improvement in intra-agency communication and information sharing
- An increase in youth and family participation
- An increase in access to resources
- An increase in joint case management
- An increase in Youth and Parent satisfaction with the Court Process
- An increase in staff satisfaction regarding the Practice Model

The Lucas County Crossover Youth Practice model includes the following:

- An early computerized identification of youth who are between the ages of 10-17 years old that are involved with both Lucas County Juvenile Court and Lucas County Children Services,

- Crossover Youth Conferences for joint case planning purposes
- Joint visits in the home or community with the youth, family and other service providers involved
- Joint participation and recommendations to the Court
- Identification of appropriate services or programs
- Coordinator from both Lucas County Juvenile Court and Lucas County Children Services to ensure timely communication, facilitate continuity of care and problem solving.
- The key to successful Crossover Youth Practice Model is communication. Both agencies have done a great job in communicating with one another in regards to court hearings, case information and treatment planning.

2017 Highlights

- 97 referrals were made to the Crossover Youth Process including Unofficial cases.
- 47 LCCS Caseworkers and Supervisors have been involved with the Crossover Process as well as 20 Lucas County Juvenile Court Employees.
- A presentation was given to upcoming Foster Parents regarding the Crossover Process and the Juvenile Court .
- Approximately 70 Crossover Youth Conferences and Team meetings were held along with numerous home visits, court hearings and placement visits.
- Crossover Youth have been referred to the Youth Advocate Program, Functional Family Therapy (A Renewed Mind), Multi-Systemic Therapy (Zepf Center), Youth Works program, Glassblowing at the Toledo Museum of Art, Community Service Opportunities and the Toledo Bikes Co-Op.
- The Crossover Youth model is being implemented in the Assessment Center to capture dually involved youth at the beginning of the court process.



Healthy Baby Court

Administrative Judge Denise Navarre Cubbon
Tasha Lothery, Healthy Baby Court Coordinator

Healthy Baby Court (HBC) is a parent-child reunification program that began in August 2016 as a collaboration between Lucas County Juvenile Court (LCJC) and Lucas County Children Services (LCCS). We are modeled after Zero to Three's Safe Babies Court Teams. Safe Babies Court Teams (SBCT) focus on parental supports, permanency and developmental milestones of the child, along with reunification of the family. We took these philosophies and adapted them to what best fit Lucas County and its demographics. Our original grant focused on young mothers 16-21 years old. We noticed there were younger mothers so we modified our age range. The new age range included any young mother 21 years old and under. Upon review of year one, we realized the success we had and decided to include older mothers. For year two, we will include mothers 26 years old and under.

The purpose of Healthy Baby Court is to reunify young mothers with their 0-3 age child/ren in a shorter amount of time, while providing permanency for the child/ren that are in care. We accomplish this by adding in supports and utilizing a wraparound approach. Each individual team of service providers works together in a manner that is solution driven and client focused. The young mom, dad, or couple will work with their attorneys, CASAs, service providers, LCCS case managers, and Healthy Baby Court Coordinator to express the goals they have for themselves and their family.

In our first 22 months, we received 16 referrals and were able to accept 11 of them. We've had 2 families to successfully reunify with their children. One of those 2 families completed in 10 months of her case being opened. Currently, we have 3 families in line to reunify in the next 90 days, upon

completion of their case plan services. We have supplied resource and referral information to multiple young women and providers on the behalf of young moms outside of HBC participants. We accept referrals from LCCS, The Assessment Center, Misdemeanor Services, and Workforce Development from within the Juvenile Court, along with multiple community agencies provided the family meets program requirements.

The families received services of Pathway Hubs referrals, participated in public health screeners (which look at the social determinants of health), they had the opportunity to earn incentives for achieving case plan progress, and received coordination of services. Those services include benefits application assistance and electric/gas/food resource referrals. The families participated in Child Parent Psychotherapy (which is a form of family therapy that looks at trauma and attachment) and they received increased visits with their children.

Our goals for the upcoming year are to serve 15-20 families, to have more community presence, and to increase our funding so we are able to provide our families with activities and other in house resources that may benefit them. Going forward we are looking to expand access of Healthy Baby Court to mothers that are 26-29 years old.



Judge Cubbon presiding over a Healthy Baby Court session.

Restorative Justice and Peace Circles

Rachael Gardner, Initiatives & Reform Director
Gary Butler, Restorative Services Coordinator



Restorative Justice (RJ) is an approach to juvenile delinquency that primarily focuses on:

Identifying where and how harm has been done?

Who has been harmed and what are their needs?

Who has caused harm, how can they work to repair this harm while healing relationships with family and community?

Traditional criminal justice approaches have focused on placing blame for law violations and punishing offenders for those violations. Through the restorative justice lens, we seek to address the needs of the victim, offender, and community in delinquency matters while also building responsibility, accountability, and relationships. Restorative Justice Circles seek to provide a platform for difficult discussions about difficult situations while encouraging growth through accepting responsibility and seeking healing.

RJ Circles Explained

The circle is a dialog process that works intentionally to create a safe space to discuss very difficult or painful issues in order to improve relationships and resolve differences. The intent of the circle is to find resolutions that serve every member of the circle. The process is based on an assumption of equal worth and dignity for all participants and therefore provides equal voice to all participants. Every participant has gifts to offer in finding a good solution to the problem.

The circle process is deliberate in discussing how the conversation will be held before discussing the difficult issues. Consequently, the circle works on values and guidelines before talking about the differences or conflict. Where possible the circle also works on relationship building before discussing the difficult issues.

From The Circle Keepers Handbook by Kay Pranis

The Restorative Justice Peace Circle program was started in Lucas County in 2016 to provide a safe space for those harmed by juvenile delinquency and those who have caused harm to discuss issues and find resolutions that serve all members of the circle. In Lucas County these Peace Circles have been primarily utilized as a diversionary option for juvenile cases, although youth can be referred for conflict resolution.

Accomplishments

Twenty-six youth were referred for RJ Peace Circles in 2017. Of these youth, 11 successfully completed the circle process: reaching consensus resolutions and meeting post circle expectations. Of the 26 youth referred for Peace Circles, 16 did not complete the circle process. This was due to either being referred to another service more appropriate to meet the needs of parties involved or being referred back to the Prosecutor's Office for formal Court proceedings.

Additionally, in 2017 two Court staff were invited to and attended 3 days of Restorative Justice Circle training in Lucas County. The training was provided by Circles and Ciphers, a youth development and Circle program of Chicago, Illinois. This training was part of work with a local community partner to develop Peace Circle programming a neighborhood that is one of the Juvenile Court's highest contributing zip codes for delinquency filings. This program provides mentorship, creative expression, and peace circles a community center to youth at risk of delinquency and is part of Lucas County Juvenile Courts work to seed Restorative Justice Practices in our community.

Finally, in October of 2017, one staff member from the Court was reassigned to add capacity for developing Restorative Justice Opportunities in the Lucas County Community. One of the duties of this position titled the Community Development Leader will be to work with community partners in identifying opportunities community service and civic engagement for the youth who have been adjudicated of a delinquent act and are in need of opportunities to repair the harm they have done in the community.

Moving Forward

The Restorative Justice programming in Lucas County for 2017 has continued to grow and develop. Moving forward training will continue to be an important part of RJ Circle growth and development. Lucas County Juvenile Court will be collaborating with community partners and One Circle Foundation to provide gender responsive circle training to the community. Training is also in development to provide training to Juvenile Court staff on best practices to engage victims of juvenile crime. The Juvenile Court has also responded to other jurisdictions in the State of Ohio to provide information and training on Restorative Justice practices including, but not limited to Peace Circles.

The Restorative Justice Coordinator is also developing policy



and protocol for engaging families referred to Peace Circles. This development is to ensure that victims, youth, and families are engaged in a timely manner and that Peace Circles continue to align with best practices for repairing harm in communities. In 2018 the Court's goal is to successfully engage more youth in the Peace Circle process. Thus far in 2018 eleven youth have been referred for an RJ Peace circle.

The Community Development Leader will continue to develop relationships with community members in order to seek out opportunities for civic engagement of young people. This will include providing youth under the supervision of the Court with positive, pro-social experiences as well as community service opportunities to give back to the community.

Finally, the Court will continue to collaborate with community partners to develop and grow Restorative Justice practices and Peace Circles in the community. It is exciting and our privilege to serve by growing Restorative Justice practices including Peace Circles in our Court and community.



Family Violence Intervention Program (FVIP)

Deborah Lipson, Family Preservation Director
Hans Giller, Family Violence Counselor
Amy Lentz, Family Violence Counselor

The Lucas County Juvenile Court Family Violence Intervention Program (FVIP) is committed to reducing the incidence of family violence by developing interventions that promote community and family safety, victim restoration and healthy relationships through education, skill building, family support and conflict resolution.

These cases differ from intimate partner domestic violence situations because they involve the relationship between a parent and child. There are three ways that the role of a parent is distinct from a victim in an intimate partner relationship: (1) parents are required to exercise some power and control over their youth; (2) parents are legally responsible for their children and want to be close to them; and (3) parents are often looking for outside help. In addition, research shows a low level of injury compared with adult domestic assaults (Condry & Miles, 2013; Snyder & McCurley, 2008) and there are often many underlying complex family dynamics that are unique to each family. Some of the underlying issues may include one or more of the following: ineffective communication, step parenting, lack of transportation, mental health, non-compliance with medication, unresolved trauma, adult domestic violence, post-adoption, substance abuse, parenting & discipline, current or former child welfare involvement and many other concerns that are unique to each family. Since no two family situations are alike, the team aims to work closely with both the parent and youth, on a case by case basis, to put together a plan that is appropriate to the circumstances.

Most of the youth have been charged with Domestic Violence, but some are referred to the program through the Assessment Center or the Probation Department if there are signs that the youth has been or is likely to be abusive in the home. Families have also been referred to the FVIP team after a youth has been charged with an unruly offense such as not following house rules, staying out past curfew or refusing to do household chores. Although these behaviors are not criminal, if they are not addressed appropriately, they can quickly escalate into aggression and violence.

The Family Violence Team and Assessment Center staff provides the following crisis management and support to the youth and parent:

- Meets with youth to establish trusting relationship.
- Presents families with Family Safety Video, a whiteboard animation video, created by the Team in collaboration with The Draw Store, in 2016. This video teaches the youth how to recognize their “red flags” and make a plan

to resolve their anger in a healthy, non-violent manner.

- Completes Individualized Safety Plan based on the tool taught in the Family Safety Video.
- Administers Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN): an evidenced based screener to determine mental health and substance abuse needs, and makes appropriate referrals.
- Administers OYAS Diversion tool to determine the youth’s risk to the community
- Administers the public health screening instrument to determine if there are any housing, food or medical needs, and makes appropriate referrals
- Contacts the parent to complete the “purple sheet” – a comprehensive form to obtain background information on all underlying issues which may have led to the youth’s violent and/or aggressive behaviors.
- Administers a Safety Screening to determine if the concerns are isolated or indicative of an ongoing pattern of behavior and to determine if the parent is concerned for safety with the youth in the home.
- Screens the parent for participation in a Family Conflict Mediation. This is an opportunity for the youth and parent to sit down together, with a neutral third party, and safely discuss the underlying issues which led to the youth’s aggression and develop a plan of action to improve safety in the home.
- Accompanies the family to every court hearing until the case is resolved, continually assessing safety in the home and making appropriate recommendations to the Magistrate or Judge regarding detention, interim orders and services.
- Offers families the opportunity to participate in the court’s Step-Up Program, a nationally recognized program designed specifically to address adolescent domestic violence against family members. It is a strength-based educational program, taught in individual sessions by the Family Violence Counselors. The curriculum teaches skills to build healthy and respectful family relationships, such as being accountable for one’s actions, I statements and problem solving together.



- Offers detention alternative for youth at Safety Net Shelter, a local runaway shelter which provides strength based services in a safe and caring environment. Court staff transports youth to and from court for all FVIP activities.

Provides up to two weeks of respite care for youth who need an additional cooling off period and/or time to get services in place. The licensed homes are provided by two local private foster home agencies who contract with the court to provide these placements. During the period of respite, families are encouraged to visit and may be referred to the Step up program or other community services. The respite is paid for through a RECLAIM grant from the Department of Youth Services.

Coordinates services and support for families involved in the Crossover program, Wraparound Services and with outside agencies, such as Lucas County Children Services, Safety Net Shelter, local mental health agencies, Advocating Opportunity, by attending staffings, team meetings and otherwise communicating regularly with all providers working with each family.

Promotes and refers youth to prosocial activities, such as classes at the art museum, sports activities, music, theater and court opportunities, such as work programs and the boat and bicycle programs.

Consults with Court Psychologist, Dr. Liza Halloran, on cases with difficult mental health or behavioral issues which interfere with successful completion of the Step up Program for ideas, strategies and recommendations to meet the family's needs.

Teen Dating Violence

There are only a few Domestic Violence cases filed each year against teens who have been violent or threatening towards a boyfriend or girlfriend. These cases are more similar to the traditional Domestic Violence cases in the adult system because they often involve power and control, not usually seen in family violence cases. The focus for these cases is on the safety of the victim and mediation and the Step Up program would not be appropriate in these circumstances. The team does get input from the victim (or victim's guardian, if the victim is a minor) regarding detention and supervision options and makes recommendations to the Magistrate or Judge, accordingly. All victims are then referred to the Prosecutor's Victim Advocate who supports the victim through the rest of the court process, including assisting the victim with filing for a protection order, if indicated. The team has also identified several local mental health agencies who will provide batterers intervention treatment, through individual sessions, for the teen perpetrator. Referrals are made, if appropriate.

Although the number of teen dating cases filed in the U.S. are very low, nearly 1.5 million high school students experience abuse from a dating partner every year. As a result, the Team has joined in with national and local agencies to raise local awareness about the issue and promote healthy dating relationships. The Family Violence Counselors facilitate workshops and discussions on teen dating violence with high risk youth involved with the court. The team also participates with other community stakeholders as a member of both the Lucas County Youth Sexual and Domestic Violence Coalition and Lucas County Domestic Violence Task Force (including the Best Practices subcommittee).

Program Achievements of 2017

Over 600 hearings were attended by the FVIP team—attending every hearing with youth and their families throughout the process to provide support to parents, continually evaluate safety, assess the youth's progress and needs, request court orders and make referrals for the Step up Program and community services.

The team met with 338 youth who were charged with Domestic Violence to show them the Family Safety Video and to create individualized Family Safety Plans.

51 (15% of the DV complaints) in 2017 were handled unofficially with no hearings before a Magistrate.

287 (85% of the DV complaints) in 2017 were handled officially and the youth appeared before a Magistrate.

Of the 287 complaints handled officially, 199 complaints (70%) were dismissed. Of the remaining 88 (30%) adjudicated complaints, only 12 youth were placed on additional court supervision (either misdemeanor services or probation).

Contacted and/or met with 338 parents or guardians of the youth charged with Domestic Violence to evaluate safety in the home, screen for family conflict mediation and create a plan of action to improve safety in the home.

FVIP provided 204 days of respite care for 13 youth who were placed in private foster homes licensed by Adriel, Inc. and The Twelve of Ohio, Inc. until safeguards and services were put into place to improve safety in the home. The average length of stay in respite care was 16 days.

The Family Violence Counselors facilitated 204 individual Step up sessions with youth and parents.

One hundred forty families participated in Family Conflict Mediation and one hundred eighteen families successfully

reached an agreement on how the family will work together to reduce aggression in the home.

Sixty five youth and their parents participated in the Step Up Program individual sessions. The Family Violence Counselors reinforced the Individualized family safety plan and taught healthy communication skills aimed at improving respectful interactions in the home.

Assessed 49 new families for participation in the Step Up Program.

Provided support, safety planning and offered the Step Up Program, to 23 additional youth, who were not charged with Domestic Violence, but whose parents has concerns about the youth's escalation and aggression in the home.

Twelve youth were referred for Misdemeanor Services with the Family Violence Team to work closely with the youth and family utilizing motivational interviewing and strength based case management to improve the family dynamics and support the youth in making positive changes. Of these youth:

- 10 were terminated successfully
- 1 was terminated unsuccessfully after being charged with unrelated, more serious offense
- 1 is still pending
- Eight youth were referred to Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) through the Zepf Center
- Three youth were referred to Family Functional Therapy (FFT) through A Renewed Mind



Juvenile Court Sex Offender Treatment Program



William Weis, JSOT Program Supervisor

The Lucas County Juvenile Court Sex Offender Treatment (JSOT) Program is committed to reducing the incidence of sexual abuse by developing community partnerships which promote community safety, victim restoration and public education by: enhancing healthy relationships, holding youth and parents accountable, and ensuring an effective continuum of care for both survivors and youth who sexually offend. The Lucas County approach stresses collaboration, community education, valid and reliable assessment, effective treatment, supervision / management and transition to different levels of care.

The program emphasizes community-based supervision and a cognitive-behavioral treatment model and features:

- Specialized Probation Officers to provide increased supervision and support;
- Family involvement including parental engagement and accountability;
- Frequent juvenile court review hearings in a specialized juvenile sex offender docket;
- Enhanced service collaboration among community agencies including law enforcement, schools, mental health, board of Developmental Disabilities, and juvenile court; and
- Involving participants in a variety of positive youth development opportunities in an effort to build well-rounded individuals while introducing pro-social activities.

Together with Harbor Behavioral Healthcare, the Lucas County Juvenile Court has developed a comprehensive JSOT Program that addresses the key components of an effective community-based treatment program. Using this model, therapists and probation staff are able to address and treat a wide range of populations including adolescent males, females, pre-adolescent offenders & lower functioning offenders by using individual, group and family therapy. In 2017, the JSOT Program team members presented at national conferences in Boston, MA, Orlando, FL, and Kansas City, MO, in addition to giving a number of local community presentations.

In 2017, 22 youth were referred for specialized juvenile sexual offender treatment assessments. All assessments were completed successfully and follow-up referrals for treatment were made where required, usually to intensive group therapy or community-based out-patient treatment. During this year, three youth were terminated from the group treatment program with a 100% successful completion rate. Youth who were involved in community-based treatment programs were successful at a rate of 91% (10 out of 11 clients, with one client moving out of the country). During 2017, 26 youth were active in community-based treatment, 15 were in intensive group treatment. At the beginning of 2017, there were eight juveniles living in out-of-home placements for sex offender treatment purposes and by the end of the year, only three remained in alternative living arrangements. Finally, of the 43 youth who were involved in the JSOT Program during the 2017 calendar year 86% (37 out of 43 youth) were engaged in some form of Positive Youth Development activity within the community, including school sports, extra-curricular events, working, or Court sponsored activities such as glassblowing, resin painting, glass mosaic, boat building, bike building, trips to the zoo and Mud Hens baseball, metal working or attendance at the Kehinde Wiley art exhibit at the Toledo Museum of Art.

Continuing the emphasis on research and evidence-based practices, the JSOT program has begun a partnership with Dr. Jaime Yoder, PhD, from The Ohio State University, to explore quality of life experiences for those youth in treatment. This research, titled: "Evaluation II: Quality of Life Outcomes from a Management Program for Youth who have committed a Sexual Crime" was completed near the end of 2016, and provides insight into how treatment interventions impact the overall life experiences of program involved youth. Both this paper and an earlier paper, "Evaluation I: Recidivism Outcomes from a Management Program for Youth who have Committed a Sexual Crime", were published in the Journal of Offender Rehabilitation in 2017.

The Lucas County Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment Program will continue to emphasize three key priorities. First, assure community safety. Next, continue to develop a comprehensive approach to providing community-based treatment to moderate/higher risk juvenile sex offenders designed to increase positive outcomes. Finally, increase cost-effectiveness by collaborating with stakeholders to deliver effective intensive community-based services to youth and families.

Family Drug Court

Judge Connie Zimmelman

Kristen Blake, Family Drug Court Coordinator



According to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, between 60% and 80% of substantiated child abuse and neglect cases involve substance abuse by a custodial parent or guardian. A family dependency treatment court is a juvenile or family court docket of which selected abuse, neglect, and dependency cases are identified where parental substance abuse is a primary factor. Judges, attorneys, child protection services, and treatment personnel unite with the goal of providing safe, nurturing, and permanent homes for children while simultaneously providing parents the necessary support and services to become drug and alcohol abstinent.

The Lucas County Family Drug Court program is a family dependency treatment court that began in March of 2000 and was granted final certification by the Specialized Docket Section of the Supreme Court of Ohio effective August 13, 2014 and received re-certification on December 22, 2016. The mission of the program is to provide on demand, collaborative services for substance abusing parents who have either lost custody of their children or are at risk of removal of their children. The multi-disciplined services shall be timely, holistic, and meet the identified needs of drug court participants. The goal is achieving permanency in a child's sense of time.

The vision of the Lucas County Family Drug Court program began in 1998, when the Juvenile Court received a planning grant from the Ohio Department of Drug Addiction Services to start a Drug Court in our community. The initial implementation advisory committee was led by Family Drug Court Judge James A. Ray and Chief Magistrate Donna P. Mitchell. The current and longest presiding Judge Connie F. Zimmelman, has presided over the program since 2007. Throughout the program's history, the Lucas County Family Drug Court served as a host site for the Family Drug Court Planning Initiative (DCPI), as well as the Supreme Court of Ohio's Specialized Dockets. As a host site, the Lucas County Family Drug Court assisted with numerous visits from courts across the United States who were in the process of planning a dependency treatment court.

In 2014, Judge Connie Zimmelman and Kristen Blake were chosen as members of the Joint Subcommittee of the Ohio Supreme Court which is responsible for the oversight and implementation of the Statewide System Reform Program (SSRP). The SSRP is an initiative funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency to support Ohio's efforts to increase the scale and scope of existing family dependency treatment courts, and to infuse common family drug court practices into all child welfare cases affected by parents with substance use disorders. In addition to serving on the Joint

Subcommittee, in October 2015, Lucas County Family Drug Court was chosen as a Phase One Demonstration Site for the Statewide System Reform Project. As a demonstration site, Lucas County's Family Drug Court receives training and technical assistance on evidence-based practices to improve family outcomes; county-wide data analysis of current practices; and the collection of administrative data for program monitoring, toward the end goal of imparting effective family treatment court practices established at the individual local level and institutionalize them in the larger state-level child welfare, substance abuse treatment and court systems. In 2016, Lucas County Family Drug Court received a grant through the SSRP initiative to improve in the area of substance abuse and mental health screening by implementing a universal screening tool for behavioral health disorders for all parents with an open case in Lucas County Children Services Assessment Department. The identified screening tool that was implemented in 2017 was the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs-Short Screener (GAIN-SS).

During 2017, the Lucas County Family Drug Court served 68 parents and 120 children who were either in the protective supervision or temporary custody of Lucas County Children Services due to their parent's substance abuse issues. The drug of choice for clients in Family Drug Court has continued to remain heroin and other opiates and represented 73% of all referrals to the program in 2017. Due to the continued high number of referrals for opioid dependence, Lucas County Family Drug Court team has continued to increase their training and knowledge in evidence based Medication Assisted Treatment, and to collaborate with additional agencies that offer these services.

Family Drug Court Achievements of 2017

- The Lucas County Family Drug Court successfully graduated 10 parents in 2017 which was a 58% decrease over 2016.
- Of the 10 parents who successfully graduated from the program in 2017, 13 children were re-unified with their parents and 3 children remained at home with their parents under protective supervision during the family dependency case.
- One drug-free baby was born in 2017 to a mother in the Family Drug Court program, and 55 drug-free babies were born to mothers in Family Drug Court since the inception of the program.



- Lucas County Family Drug Court has continued to participate as a Phase 1 Demonstration Site for the Statewide System Reform Project which is funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency to support Ohio's efforts increase the scale and scope of existing family dependency treatment courts, and to infuse common family drug court practices into all child welfare cases affected by parents with substance use disorders.
- Lucas County Family Drug Court implemented the GAIN-SS a universal screening tool for behavioral health disorders for all parents with an open case in Lucas County Children Services Assessment Department.
- Lucas County Family Drug Court began implementing family assessments including a child developmental assessment for children ages 0-17.



Judge Zimmelman at a Family Drug Court session.

Family Drug Court Goals in 2018

- Ensure ALL children ages 0-17 in Family Drug Court receive a child developmental assessment.
- Improve the integration of parenting and therapeutic interventions within Family Drug Court while transitioning from parent-focused to a family-centered approach.
- Increase and create earlier access to evidence-based parenting programs for all families in Family Drug Court.
- Hire an Engagement Specialist to screen all abuse, neglect and dependency court cases for Family Drug Court and increase referrals to the program.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)

Judith A. Leb, J.D., Director



Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) are trained citizen volunteers and attorneys serving as Guardians ad Litem (GAL) who represent the best interests of children involved in the juvenile justice system, primarily in abuse, neglect, and dependency cases. The CASA/GAL advocates investigate a child's social and emotional background and present circumstances, write a report to the Court recommending who should have custody of the child and what Court orders are needed to protect the child and help the family, and monitor the child until the child is no longer involved in the Court system.

Since 1980, the most crucial role of the CASA department has been and remains providing qualified volunteers to advocate for abused and neglected children involved in Lucas County Juvenile Court. In 2017, a total of 1,216 abused, neglected, and/or dependent children entered the Lucas County Juvenile Court. CASA volunteers advocated for 869 (72%) of these children and donated over 18,000 hours. The remaining 28% were served by paid attorneys/guardians ad litem.

In January 2017, Lucas County CASA implemented a new CASA Coaching program to provide intensive, coordinated support for the CASA volunteers and hired two employees to be CASA coaches, one full-time and one part-time. Additionally, the CASA Emancipation Specialist serves as the CASA Coach for those CASA volunteers who are advocating for teens. CASA Coaches perform the following important tasks:

- Provide intensive support for the CASA volunteers who work independently in the field, contacting each CASA volunteer at least quarterly by phone and annually for a face-to-face case conference;
- Contact each CASA volunteer about two weeks prior to the Court report due date to remind volunteers of the report filing due date and to ascertain that the CASA has interviewed/observed each child on the case, interviewed each parent, and observed each child with the parents and caregivers; and
- Contact each CASA volunteer when a case has been open for eighteen months to prepare for the statutory two-year permanency deadline.

Implementation of the CASA Coaching program quickly revealed two dramatic improvements: Court reports are of superior quality and the reports are rarely filed late.

Lucas County CASA receives significant federal funds from a Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) grant that is administered by the Ohio Attorney General's Office. In 2017, a fiscal officer from the Ohio Attorney General's Office conducted an on-site financial audit of the CASA program. Lucas County CASA is proud to have passed the financial audit with flying colors.

Due in part to the opiate epidemic, the number of child abuse, neglect, and dependency cases has skyrocketed. The number of abused, neglected, and dependent children brought to Court at the beginning of the opiate epidemic in 2008 was 220. The number of abused, neglected, and dependent children brought to Court in 2017 was 692, a 68% increase. This dramatic increase in the number of abused, neglected, and dependent children caused a shortage of attorneys trained to be the GAL for abused and neglected children in 2017. Because Ohio law requires that attorneys be appointed on all abuse cases, the attorney shortage needed to be promptly addressed. With the help of a Toledo Bar Association grant, in May 2017 Lucas County CASA held a streamlined pre-service training exclusively for attorneys, and 16 new attorneys/GALs were sworn-in to meet the need.

The opiate epidemic and the ever increasing number of child abuse, neglect and dependency cases also increased the need for new CASA volunteers. In 2017, with the cooperation of the Lucas County Common Pleas Court Judges, Lucas County CASA developed and began showing a short CASA volunteer recruitment video to potential Common Pleas Court jurors while they are waiting to be chosen to serve on a jury. The video uses a clever cartoon depiction of the need for child advocates and the role of the CASA volunteer and ends with a personal plea from Judge Denise Navarre Cubbon for jurors to consider becoming CASA volunteers. The CASA Recruitment Specialist attends the showing of the video and answers the prospective jurors' questions about becoming a CASA volunteer.

In addition to the May training held exclusively for attorneys, two other CASA/GAL pre-service training classes were held in 2017. A 40-hour traditional, in-person training was held in January and February. In August and September a flex-training using a mixture of online and in-class components was offered. A total of 59 new volunteers were trained and sworn-in during 2017.



Judge Cubbon swears in a new class of Guardian Ad Litem volunteers.



Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)

Department Achievements of 2017

- Lucas County CASA volunteers advocated for 869 abused, neglected, and/or dependent children in 2017.
- Lucas County CASA instituted a new CASA Coaching program and hired one full time and one part time CASA Coach in 2017.
- Lucas County CASA successfully passed a VOCA (Victims of Crime Act) financial audit in 2017.
- In 2017 Lucas County CASA developed a short CASA recruitment video to recruit CASA volunteers from the Lucas County Common Pleas Court jury pools.
- For the first time Lucas County held a streamlined pre-service guardian ad litem training exclusively for attorneys in 2017.
- A total of 59 volunteers were trained to become CASA volunteers in 2017.

Citizen Review Board (CRB)

Judith A. Leb, J.D., Director

The Citizens Review Board (CRB) is comprised of volunteers who review the status of children in the care or custody of a public agency, as required by law. CRB reviewers determine that a plan for a permanent, nurturing environment exists and that LCCS is working toward achieving that plan. CRB members receive training regarding state statutes governing child welfare and Lucas County Children Services (LCCS) policies and procedures.

In 2017, the CRB included 22 volunteers, all of whom have professional experience with children, as required by Ohio law. Board members meet twice monthly to review case plans of every abused, neglected, and/or dependent child in the juvenile justice system. The CRB must approve the case plan or make arrangements to review the case more formally. The CRB has the ability to call for caseworker and/or guardian ad litem (GAL) appearances before the CRB if a case plan or case plan issue is unclear.

CRB has developed and maintains an excellent professional relationship with LCCS caseworkers and supervisors. LCCS diligently answers CRB inquiries in a timely manner and because of this no Caseworker/GAL appearances were required in 2017. The CRB reviewed case plans in which they had concerns for the children and consequently did not initially approve the case plans. However, because of the excellent responsiveness of LCCS to questions and concerns raised by the CRB all issues were resolved enabling the case plans to be approved.

To assure accurate compliance with document retention guidelines and to obtain much needed additional office space, a complete overhaul of the CRB closed files was conducted in 2017. All closed cases were boxed up by the birth year of the youngest child on the case to enable ease of shredding when the youngest child turns 19 pursuant to the document retention guideline.

The Ohio Revised Code mandates what is required of a Citizen Review Board. The Lucas County Citizen Review Board is in complete compliance with those stipulations, adhering to Code requirements and timelines. The all-volunteer CRB Boards are extremely proud of their professionalism and the role they play in seeing an abused, neglected and/or dependent child to a safe, permanent home.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)/Citizens Review Board

Department Achievements of 2017

CRB reviewed 2,945 LCCS case plans in 2017. This represents an increase of 577 case plans compared to the prior year. All case plans were timely reviewed per the Ohio Revised Code timelines.

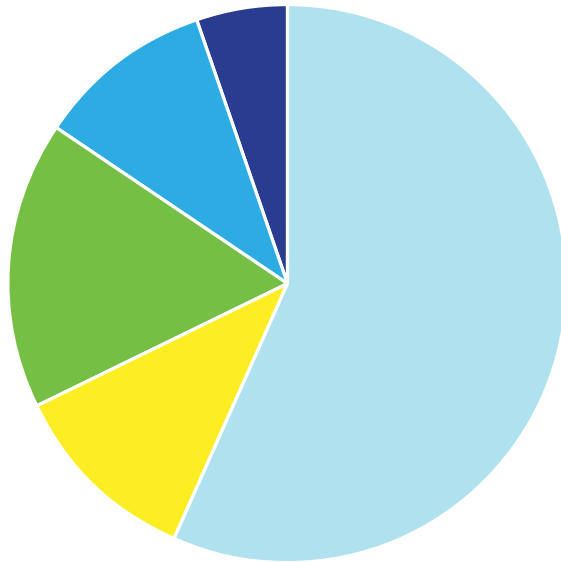
CRB continues to have a positive, collaborative relationship with LCCS staff, resulting in 100% caseworker compliance with requests for information.

To assure accurate compliance with document retention guidelines a complete overhaul of closed cases was conducted in 2017.








Juvenile Court Business Office

Amy Matuszewski, Finance Manager



In 2017, Lucas County Juvenile Court Fiscal – Business Office Managed over \$19 million in funding for the Juvenile Court, Juvenile Detention and the Youth Treatment Center

	\$11 million in General Fund and Trust Account funds
	\$2.2 million in Youth Subsidy and Reclaim funds
	\$3.2 million in Community Correction Fund (CCF) (Youth Treatment Center) funds
	\$2 million in Title IV-E and Title IV-D funds
	\$1 million in Miscellaneous State and Federal Grants

The Lucas County Juvenile Court Fiscal Department's purpose is to oversee all fiscal transactions for the Juvenile Court, Juvenile Detention Center, and the Youth Treatment Center. The Fiscal Department is responsible for the following:

- the preparation of all division budgets;
- payroll management;
- disbursements of all collected fees and court costs;
- development and/or maintenance of all financial contracts, reports, and records;
- fiscal management of all state and federal grants;
- purchasing and procurement of supplies and equipment;
- and coordinating with the County Facilities Department to maintain building maintenance and custodial services.

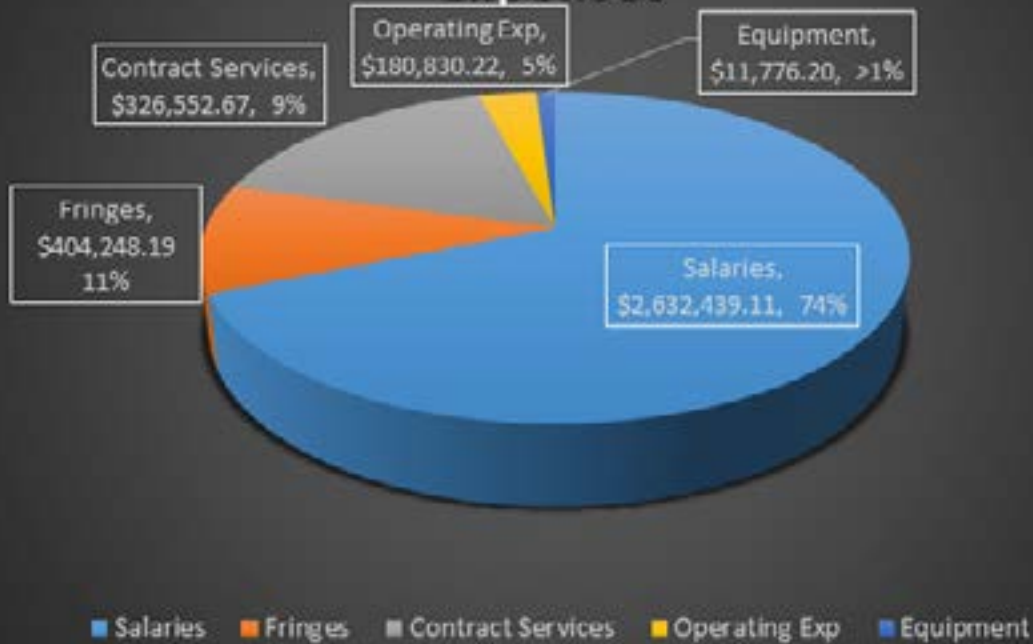
Fiscal – Business Office 2017 Achievements / Ongoing Improvements

- Disbursement of the fine and court costs collected by the Clerk's Office.
- Processed payments to our providers and vendors in a quick and efficient manner.
- Assisted the court in the preparation of their application of the rebuilt Reclaim grant from the Ohio Department of Youth Services.
- Assisted in the preparation and submission of several state and federal grant applications.
- Reviewed and updated the Salary Classification Scale and Organizational Chart due to restructuring of the Juvenile Court.
- Passed several Audits and Monitoring visits by local and state agencies from which the Juvenile Court receives funding.
- Participated in the beginning planning stages of Lucas County's Enterprise Resource Planning System for a new Payroll and Financial system.
- Continued coordination with Lucas County Facilities and Sheriff's Office in updating the Juvenile Court's physical appearance and security with the purchase of new paint, carpet, and security equipment.

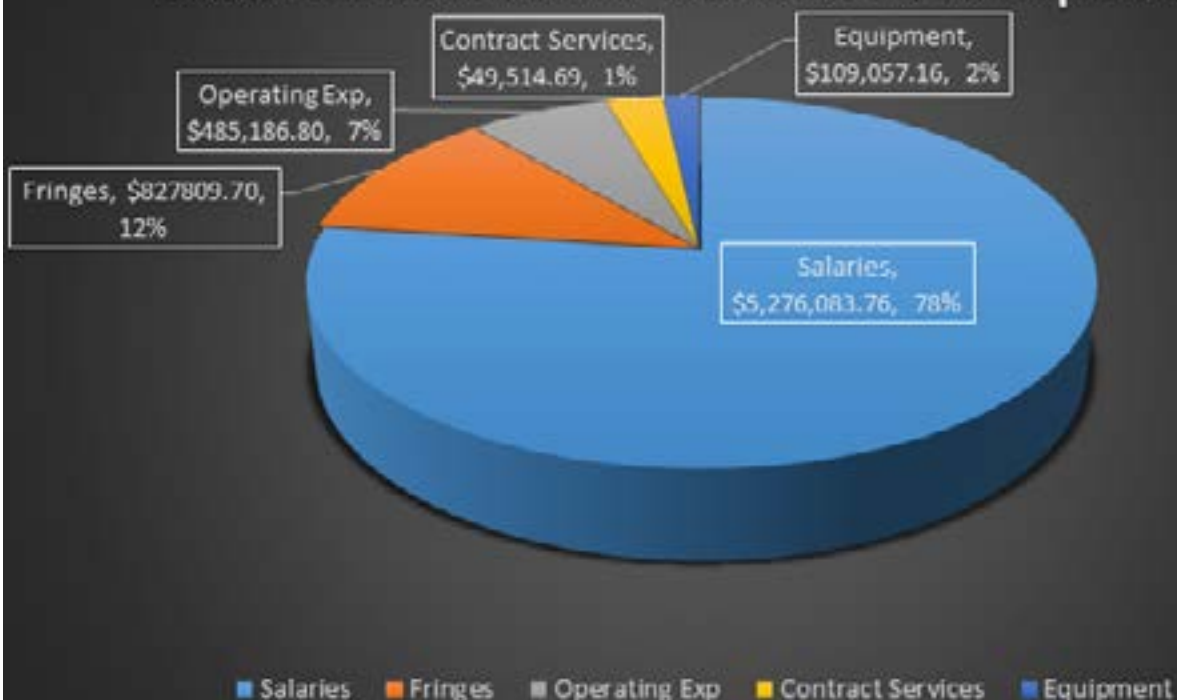
The Fiscal Department is responsible for: the preparation of all division budgets; payroll management; disbursements of all collected fees and court costs; development and maintenance of all financial contracts, reports, and records; fiscal

management of all state and federal grants; purchasing and procurement of supplies and equipment; and coordination with the County Facilities Department to maintain building maintenance and custodial services.

Juvenile Detention 2017 General Fund Expenses



Juvenile Court 2017 General Fund Expenses



JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION EXPENSES

LINE ITEM ACCOUNT	JUVENILE	DETENTION
Salaries (Elected Officials)	\$27,846.58	\$-
Salaries (Employees)	\$5,248,237.18	\$2,632,439.41
TOTAL SALARY ACCOUNT	\$5,276,083.76	\$2,632,439.41
OPERS	\$750,427.71	\$367,132.44
FICA	\$77,381.99	\$37,115.75
Contract Services	\$49,514.69	\$326,552.67
Contract Repairs	\$103,877.68	\$104,984.87
Professional Services (Medical)	\$-	\$10,879.49
Visiting Judges Expenses	\$-	\$-
Visiting Judges Per Diem	\$1,001.90	\$-
Transcripts	\$40,318.85	\$-
Witness Fees	\$510.00	\$-
Gasoline	\$5,917.16	\$-
Supplies	\$99,223.88	\$42,337.56
Medical Supplies	\$-	\$9,336.66
Drug Testing	\$33,362.20	\$-
Postage	\$77,998.14	\$-
Advertising / Printing	\$444.94	\$-
Motor Vehicles	\$-	\$-
Copying	\$2,387.08	\$466.00
Emergency Transportation	\$512.74	\$-
Telecommunications	\$52,433.91	\$11,363.30
Training	\$49,296.08	\$1,462.34
Membership Dues & Subscriptions	\$17,902.24	\$-
Miscellaneous	\$-	\$-
Equipment	\$109,057.16	\$11,776.20
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	\$1,471,568.35	\$923,407.28
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES	\$6,747,652.11	\$3,555,846.69

DESCRIPTION OF COURT COSTS, FINES AND FEES COLLECTED

Fines and Court Costs	\$96,157.37
State Reparation Paid	\$40,827.85
Traffic Law Library	\$3,467.76
Traffic Cty. Highway	\$2,924.54
Sheriff Fees	\$401.00
Restitution Cash Payments	\$8,979.06
Legal Research Fees	\$5,004.00
Computer Automation Fees	\$17,264.00
Genetic Testing (Blood Testing Fees)	\$75.57
Homestudys (Custody Investigations)	\$-
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$-
Township Fees	\$195.00
Juvenile Court - Microfilming Fees	\$7,555.00
Juvenile Court - Postage Fees	\$4,045.00
Juvenile Court - Mediation Services Fees	\$27,230.70
Juvenile Court - Mediation Court Cost Fees	\$19,227.00
Juvenile Court - Special Projects Fees	\$20,852.00
TOTAL COURT COSTS / FINES / FEES	\$254,205.85

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REVENUE

Juvenile Assistance Trust Interest & Deposits	\$19,073.84
Ohio Indigent Driver Alcohol Drug Treatment	\$50,694.74
Indigent Driver Alcohol Drug Treatment	\$326.33
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	\$70,094.91



DESCRIPTION OF GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED

Department of Youth Services Reclaim Ohio	\$787,759.63
Department of Youth Services 510 Funds	\$577,188.00
Department of Youth Services Targeted Reclaim	\$817,087.50
Department of Youth Services Competitive Reclaim	\$56,581.70
Department of Youth Services 403 Funds (YTC)	\$2,914,133.07
CASA (VOCA)	\$136,571.85
CASA Ohio Expansion	\$45,382.50
CASA TBAF	\$12,000.00
OJJDP JTC Reclaiming Futures	\$178,981.76
SCA - Re-Entry Project	\$91,935.21
VAWA - Family Violence Intervention	\$12,423.67
OMHAS Family Drug Court	\$68,243.00
Family Drug Court SSRP	\$10,000.00
OMHAS - Specialty Docket	\$80,264.91
JFS Truancy Mediation	\$203,721.92
Title I TPS Truancy Mediation	\$4,500.00
JFS Access & Visitation	\$19,050.00
TOTAL GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED	\$6,015,824.72

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT AND STATE REIMBURSEMENTS

Title IV-D Program Cost Center Reimbursement	\$524,666.99
Title IV-E Foster Care Placement Reimbursement	\$99,722.31
Title IV-E Administrative Reimbursement	\$475,343.62
National School Lunch/Breakfast/Snack Program	\$96,894.57
TOTAL CONTRACT & STATE REIMBURSEMENT	\$1,196,627.49

Human Resources Department

Diana Miller, Human Resources Director

The Human Resources Department is committed to being a strategic, proactive partner of the Court. Human Resources (HR) acts as a liaison between employees and management, monitors compliance with employment laws and manages the Court's human resources to ensure Court goals and objectives are met. The primary mission of the Human Resources Department is to design and implement legally sound HR policies that will support Court goals and fulfill workforce needs as conditions change.

Core Human Resources responsibilities include:

Design and delivery of HR programs, practices and processes that meet the needs of the Court and its employees.

Support line supervisor efforts to achieve Court goals through effective management of employees.

Contribute to organizational development and strategic planning through developing HR practices that enhance overall efficiency and competency.

2017 Hiring and Staffing Related Statistics

Statistics for hiring and staffing related concerns for the year 2017 are as follows:

- 10 Court staff were promoted or participated in a lateral move within the Court itself
- 20 new hires from outside the Court
- Turnover for the year 2017 was 20 positions with 5 retirements, 10 resignations, and 5 terminations
- Received and processed over 1100 employment applications
- Ethics Training held for all Lucas County Juvenile Court employees
- Hired a Human Resources Clerk to assist in the daily operations of the Human Resources Department

In 2018, Human Resources will continue to focus on the training needs of all departments within the Juvenile Court.



Training - Human Resources

Jennifer Burton, Training Coordinator

Training Policy 3-6 of the Employee Handbook:

The Lucas County Juvenile Court recognizes that developing and maintaining job related knowledge and skill sets is essential to the efficiency of Court functions. In an effort to keep employees' skills current, and to the extent of available funding, the Court offers training to all eligible personnel. Training may include, but is not limited to, a combination of pre-service or orientation, on the job, in service, continuing education, seminars, and/or industry-related conferences.

Special training objectives may include improving each employee's job performance through training in all phases of Court processes and modern job related techniques. Individualized self-improvement programs may be offered to enhance career development of Court personnel.

All newly hired personnel will receive the minimum number of hours of new employee orientation and/or on-the-job training within their first year of employment with the Court. All personnel will also receive the minimum number of required in-service training hours per year following their first year of employment. Any training requests shall be pre-approved by the employee's immediate supervisor or Department Head. Each Juvenile Court employee will notify the Court Administrator or his/her designee, in writing, along with a Certificate of Completion/Attendance, of all training completed so that training hours may be properly documented. It is the responsibility of each individual employee to complete all required training within specified time frames.

Lucas County Juvenile Court Position Statement on Training:

The Lucas County Juvenile court has a long and consistent history of provide its employees with a wide range of training opportunities. The purpose of training is to enhance and develop skills that are necessary to perform daily job responsibilities, as we as to support the philosophical framework inherent to the overarching goals and mission of the court.

Furthermore, we are committed to provide opportunities for staff to share their training experiences with others as part of post-training integration at team meeting, case conferences, supervision meetings, as well as daily interaction with other colleagues.

Aligned with the mission, staff members are encouraged to identify training that will enhance their cultural competency skills. In addition, the Court is committed to training that will promote cultural diversity and sensitivity.

Highlights of 2017

- Continued implementation and improvements to new employee orientation training
- Training Calendar was created on Lucas County Website
- Ethics Training held for all Court employees
- Bullying and Harassment Training held for all Management and Administrators
- Motivational Interviewing Training held for Youth Treatment Center Staff
- Probation Department trained staff in: Effective Practices in Community Supervision, Ohio Youth Assessment System, Seven Challenges overview, Community Safety and Health concerns
- Clerk's Office also provided staff training internally by Managers.

We wrapped up the year with the All Staff Appreciation Day where we welcomed speakers from the Toledo area and learned about the exciting new happenings in our Community.

Legal Department

Said M. Orra, General Counsel
Joshua D. Draughon, Staff Attorney

The Court's General Counsel drafts and negotiates contracts for services from community providers and placement agencies and also maintains knowledge of relevant rules, legislation, and case law to manage implementation of changes in the law. Additional highlights include responding to records requests from the public and the media for information and access to Court records, handling public complaints, working with Human Resources concerning employment law issues and investigations, advising Court administration and departments, coordinating with Magistrates on the resolution of matters before the Court, and providing research and writing support for the Juvenile Court Judges.

The Court's Staff Attorney primarily researches and drafts judgment entries for the Juvenile Court Judges. Additionally, the Staff Attorney provides assistance to the General Counsel with special projects and contract drafting and editing. The Staff Attorney also performs research and writing support for the Juvenile Court Judges.

Members of the Legal Department also perform in various leadership roles by serving on or chairing committees within the Court and providing training/education for Court staff and for judicial officers.

Department Achievements of 2017

- Drafted and negotiated contracts, memoranda of understanding, and other agreements for services for youth/families, implementation of court programs, and funding requirements.
- Drafted over 243 judgment entries for the Juvenile Court Judges' rulings on objections and motions.
- Continual revision and simplification of procedures and forms for pro se litigants.
- Continual revision and simplification of judgment entry and decision language.
- Continual revision and implementation of the records retention schedule for the Court and its departments.
- Ongoing regular meetings with Lucas County Children Services and the Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency regarding procedures and processing of cases.
- Review and revision of sealing and expungement procedures.

- Review and revision of public records requests procedures.
- Coordination and contractual support provided for Medical Clinic for the Juvenile Detention Center and Youth Treatment Center.

Magistrates

Nedal Adya

Sue Cairl

William Hutcheson

Robert Jones

Pam Manning

Laura Restivo

Brenda Rutledge

Linda Sorah



2017 JUVENILE COURT STATISTICAL REPORT

The Court Statistical Report consists of four sections. Section I is devoted to Traffic information. Section II is dedicated to Delinquency data. Section III contains Detention data and Section IV contains the 2017 Ohio Supreme Court Report categorized by Judge. The Ohio Supreme Court Report is a standard report that is created monthly and sent to the Ohio Supreme Court to ensure proper case flow.

In Section I, the data is based on the date the violation occurred. In Section II, the data presented is arrest data and it includes all cases that the court received in 2017. The received date is when the complaint is entered into the case management system. In Section III, the detention data is based on all bookings that occurred in 2017. In an effort to maintain equity and transparency, most of the sections will contain cross tabulations of race, sex, geographic data and offense data. When possible, a five year trend of the data will be provided.

The data is displayed is a sample of the available data. If a public data request is needed, please contact the court general counsel at 419-213-6849.

John McManus, MSAS, Research Analyst

Lucas County Juvenile Court

I. TRAFFIC

The traffic data is collected in the clerk's office when a juvenile violates a traffic law in accordance to ORC 4511.01. Due to the numerous types of traffic violations, the violations were grouped into 15 categories determined by the court. For example, the category license violation ranged from not having a driver license to driving with a suspended license.

I. TABLE A1

2017 TRAFFIC: CHARGES BY RACE

Based on Violation Date					
CATEGORY OF CHARGE	ASIAN	CATEGORY OF CHARGE	BLACK	CATEGORY OF CHARGE	LATINOS
Speeding	50%	License violation	25%	License violation	31%
Failure to control	25%	Safety	17%	Failure to control	20%
Lane violation	25%	Failure to control	13%	Failure to yield	18%
Total	4	Speeding	11%	Safety	11%
		Failure to yield	11%	Speeding	7%
		Total	301	Total	45
CATEGORY OF CHARGE	WHITE	CATEGORY OF CHARGE	UNKNOWN	CATEGORY OF CHARGE	OTHER
Speeding	29%	Pedestrian	50%	Failure to control	26%
Failure to control	26%	Failure to control	50%	Speeding	22%
Failure to yield	14%	Total	2	Failure to yield	22%
License violation	8%			License violation	11%
Safety	7%			Safety	7%
Total	883			Total	27

I. TABLE A2

CHARGES BY SEX

Based on Violation Date	
CATEGORY OF CHARGE	FEMALE
Failure To Control	26%
Speeding	23%
Failure To Yield	16%
License Violation	10%
Lane Violation	8%
Total	505
CATEGORY OF CHARGE	MALE
Failure To Control	21%
Speeding	24%
Failure To Yield	12%
License Violation	15%
Lane Violation	4%
Total	757



I. TABLE A3

2017 TRAFFIC: 4 YEAR TREND OF TRAFFIC CHARGES

BASED ON VIOLATION DATE					
CATEGORY OF CHARGE	2014	2015	2016	2017	4 YEAR TOTAL
Failure To control	19%	21%	23%	23%	21%
Speeding	20%	23%	20%	24%	22%
License violation	15%	13%	16%	13%	14%
Failure To yield	13%	15%	14%	14%	14%
Safety	13%	13%	10%	10%	11%
Grand Total	1746	1678	1621	1262	6307

I. TABLE A4

2017 TRAFFIC: 5 YEAR TREND OF UNIQUE YOUTHS, COMPLAINTS AND CHARGES

BASED ON VIOLATION DATE					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Unique Youths	1193	1118	1128	1090	941
Complaints Filed	1372	1296	1282	1245	1050
Charges Filed	1867	1746	1678	1621	1262

I. TABLE A5

2017 TRAFFIC: DATA FOR UNIQUE YOUTHS, COMPLAINTS AND CHARGES

BASED ON VIOLATION DATE				
SEX	RACE	UNIQUE YOUTH	COMPLAINT FILED	CHARGES FILED
Female	Asian	2	2	2
Female	Black	77	88	125
Female	Indian	2	3	3
Female	Latino	9	9	14
Female	Other	8	11	11
Female	White	297	327	350
Male	Asian	2	2	2
Male	Black	102	118	176
Male	Latino	17	19	31
Male	Other	11	11	13
Male	Unknown	2	2	2
Male	White	412	458	533
Total		941	1050	1262

II. DELINQUENCY

The Juvenile Division Office of the Lucas County Prosecutor and local law enforcement agents submit unruly and delinquency complaints to the Juvenile Court when a youth allegedly commits an offense. The Prosecutor's Office determines if a complaint is handled officially or if the complaint should be handled unofficially. Unofficial complaints qualify for diversion programs whereby youth are still held accountable for their actions and are expected to complete services while allowing them the opportunity to avoid some level of formal processing and full prosecution of the charges in Court. The Prosecutor's Office prosecutes each official complaint as appropriate to ensure public safety and allow the rehabilitation for the youth. Official complaints are handled by a Judge or Magistrate and proceed along the traditional track of prosecution, adjudication, and disposition. Unofficial cases, however, are examined by the Assessment Center of Juvenile Court and may be referred to Juvenile Court Programs or community-based programs for diversion services. Unofficial complaints always have the potential to become official if a youth does not comply with their diversion program requirements.

The delinquency section consists of 5 groups:

A: Youth Served for 2017 based on Complaint Receive Date

B: Complaints Received for 2017 based on Complaint Receive Date (Complaints may include multiple charges)

C: Charges Received for 2017 based on Complaint Receive Date

D: Charges Received Truant Youth for 2017 (each complaint included one charge per youth for truancy)

E: Commitments There are five categories for commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

- Youth who are serving their first term are COMMITTED;
- Youth who are on parole for a prior commitment to the department and are committed for a new felony offense are RECOMMITTED;
- Youth who have a prior commitment and are not on parole or probation and are committed on a new felony are PRIOR COMMITMENT;
- Youth on parole and returned to our institution for a technical violation are PAROLE REVOCATIONS;
- And, youth who have been given an early release and placed on probation and are returned to the institution for a technical violation are JUDICIAL RELEASE VIOLATIONS.

F: Certification Youths Certified as adults for cases received in 2017.



II. TABLE A1

YOUTH SERVED: BY SEX AND RACE

SEX	RACE	INDIVIDUAL YOUTHS	ADJUDICATED YOUTHS
Female	Black	322	57
Female	White	244	30
Female	Latino	18	1
Female	Other	24	4
Female	Unknown	33	0
Male	Black	573	213
Male	White	427	108
Male	Latino	29	8
Male	Other	26	9
Male	Unknown	40	0
Unknown	Unknown	13	0
Total		1749	430

II. TABLE A2

YOUTH SERVED: FIVE YEAR TREND BY SEX AND RACE

SEX	RACE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Female	Black	474	368	384	372	322
Female	White	361	292	285	247	244
Female	Latino	38	26	25	23	18
Female	Other	18	20	23	23	24
Female	Unknown	53	35	60	52	33
Male	Black	831	782	683	627	573
Male	White	614	584	541	477	427
Male	Latino	70	61	46	32	29
Male	Other	36	26	27	32	26
Male	Unknown	70	52	54	45	40
Unknown	Unknown	23	9	12	17	13
Total		2588	2255	2140	1947	1749

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE A3

YOUTH SERVED: BY ZIP CODE

	FEMALE - BLACK	FEMALE - WHITE	FEMALE - LATINO	FEMALE - OTHER	FEMALE - UN- KNOWN	MALE - BLACK	MALE - WHITE	MALE - LATINO	MALE - OTHER	MALE - UN- KNOWN	UNKNOWN - UN- KNOWN	GRAND TOTAL
43602	2											2
43604	19	5		1	1	48	6		2	2		84
43605	22	45	6	3	8	58	61	9	3	8	3	226
43606	32	2		2		45	13		2	1		97
43607	37	4	1	1	4	85	8			2	3	145
43608	26	6	1	1		56	4	4	2	1		101
43609	35	13	2	1	8	47	21	6	3	4		140
43610	22	1				27	2					52
43611	10	9	1	2		7	22		1	4		56
43612	38	17	1	1	3	40	37	3	3	6	3	152
43613	16	17	1	2	3	32	30	1		3	2	107
43614	8	10	1	2		18	15				1	55
43615	30	10	2	2		56	25	1	2	1		129
43616	1	14	1	1		2	27	1	1	1		49
43617		1				1	3					5
43618							1					1
43619		1					2					3
43620	7	1		1	1	19	1					30
43623	2	10	1		1	4	19		2	1	1	41
43624		1				1						2
Lucas	8	61		1	3	18	110	3	4	6		214
out of area	7	16		3	1	9	20	1	1			58
Grand Total	322	244	18	24	33	573	427	29	26	40	13	1749



II. TABLE A4

YOUTH SERVED: FIVE YEAR TREND BY ZIP CODE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
43601	3	5		1	
43602	8	7	4	3	2
43604	98	77	78	98	84
43605	263	244	256	253	226
43606	120	91	103	83	97
43607	254	170	163	170	145
43608	205	180	174	139	101
43609	249	206	191	206	140
43610	78	52	58	58	52
43611	132	93	70	56	56
43612	210	195	151	149	152
43613	129	119	118	126	107
43614	101	83	80	59	55
43615	163	144	146	122	129
43616	65	53	57	47	49
43617	22	24	19	15	5
43618	2	1		1	1
43619	3	3	9	7	3
43620	38	31	37	32	30
43623	50	39	37	32	41
43624	1	8	5	3	2
43603		2			
43621		1			
Lucas	268	324	290	227	214
out of area	126	103	94	60	58
Grand Total	2588	2255	2140	1947	1749

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE A5

YOUTH SERVED: HIGHEST CHARGED DEGREE AND HIGHEST OUTCOME

CHARGE DEGREE	TOTAL	FINAL CERT	FINAL F1	FINAL F2	FINAL F3	FINAL F4	FINAL F5	FINAL M1	FINAL M2	FINAL M3	FINAL M4	FINAL MM	FINAL S0	FINAL UNOFFICIAL	NON ADJUDICATED
F1	63	3	11	11	11	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	23
F2	74	0	0	38	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
F3	43	0	0	0	23	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
F4	101	1	0	0	4	31	3	5	0	1	2	0	0	1	53
F5	71	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	1	1	0	0	39
M1	796	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	2	0	6	3	0	276	420
M2	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	52	37
M3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1
M4	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	36	26
MM	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	27
S0	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	227	110
UNK*	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
*UNK = Unknown															

II. TABLE A6

YOUTH SERVED: FIVE YEAR TREND OF HIGHEST CHARGED DEGREE

Highest Degree	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
F1	62	68	57	65	63
F2	131	86	102	91	74
F3	57	62	64	52	43
F4	113	99	106	113	101
F5	117	88	59	53	71
M1	1234	1006	992	843	796
M2	135	180	141	77	101
M3	7	17	10	12	6
M4	201	164	129	98	67
MM	110	100	89	86	81
S0	418	385	391	457	344
Unknown	3				2



II. TABLE A7

YOUTH SERVED: COMPLAINTS PER YOUTH BY SEX AND RACE

SEX	RACE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	>10	GRAND TOTAL
Female	1-Black	213	54	18	13	8	8	1	3	1	2	2	323
Female	2-White	183	39	15	4		1	1	1				244
Female	3-Latino	14	2	1	1								18
Female	4-Other	19	2		2	1							24
Female	5-Unknown	31	2										33
Male	1-Black	343	111	47	32	12	12	4	3		1	8	573
Male	2-White	314	56	18	17	9	6	5	2				427
Male	3-Latino	19	7	2						1			29
Male	4-Other	18	4	1	1	2							26
Male	5-Unknown	39	1										40
Unknown	5-Unknown	12											12
Grand Total		1205	278	102	70	32	27	11	9	2	3	10	1749

II. TABLE A8

YOUTH SERVED: COMPLAINTS PER YOUTH BY SEX AND RACE AND PERCENTAGE

	RACE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	>10	GRAND TOTAL
Female	1-Black	66%	17%	6%	4%	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	323
Female	2-White	75%	16%	6%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	244
Female	3-Latino	78%	11%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18
Female	4-Other	79%	8%	0%	8%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24
Female	5-Unknown	94%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33
Male	1-Black	60%	19%	8%	6%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	573
Male	2-White	74%	13%	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	427
Male	3-Latino	66%	24%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	29
Male	4-Other	69%	15%	4%	4%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26
Male	5-Unknown	98%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40
Unknown	5-Unknown	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12
Grand Total		69%	16%	6%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1749

*Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE A9

YOUTH SERVED: FIVE YEAR TREND OF COMPLAINTS PER YOUTH

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
1	1773	1552	1472	1335	1205	7337
2	437	363	340	319	278	1737
3	174	162	133	129	102	700
4	83	87	61	65	70	366
5	51	42	49	40	32	214
6	26	19	34	22	27	128
7	18	17	21	8	11	75
8	12	3	8	7	9	39
9	5	4	7	5	2	23
10	2	2	2	6	3	15
>10	8	4	10	7	10	39
11	4	1	3	1	6	15
12	2		4	1	3	10
13		1		1		2
14		1	1	1	1	4
15		1		1		2
17			1			1
18	1			1		2
19	1					1
20			1			1
28				1		1
Grand Total	2589	2255	2137	1943	1749	10673



II. TABLE A10

YOUTH SERVED: BY AGE

AGE	FEMALE - BLACK	FEMALE - WHITE	FEMALE - LATINO	FEMALE - OTHER	FEMALE - UNKNOWN	MALE - BLACK	MALE - WHITE	MALE - LATINO	MALE - OTHER	MALE - UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN - UNKNOWN	GRAND TOTAL
6											1	1
7												
8						1						1
9	2					4						6
10	4	1				6	3					14
11	4	3		1	1	26	5		1	1		42
12	9	15	1	1	1	28	18		3	2		78
13	31	19		3	1	55	33	1	5	2	2	152
14	49	34	1	4	3	88	42	6	4	3	1	235
15	82	36	6	6	7	95	87	4	3	15	2	343
16	75	67	8	5	10	136	118	9	4	9	2	443
17	67	68	2	4	9	130	121	9	6	8	4	428
18		1			1	2						4
19												
20												
21						1						1
Unknown											1	1
Grand Total	323	244	18	24	33	572	427	29	26	40	13	1749

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE A11

YOUTH SERVED: FIVE YEAR TREND BY AGE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
6	1			3	1	5
7	1	2	1	1		5
8	4	4	1	5	1	15
9	9	8	7	8	6	38
10	10	9	8	14	14	55
11	35	38	40	28	42	183
12	114	94	92	75	78	453
13	192	199	166	160	152	869
14	342	314	279	251	235	1421
15	489	434	398	350	343	2014
16	658	483	493	488	443	2565
17	667	630	616	535	428	2876
18	60	27	37	27	4	155
19	1	1				2
20	1	1	2			4
21					1	1
Unknown	3	11	1	2	1	18



II. TABLE B1

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: BY SEX AND RACE

	RACE	UNOFFICIAL COMPLAINT	OFFICIAL COMPLAINT	ADJUDICATED OFFICIAL CASES	GRAND TOTAL
Female	Black	216	383	89	599
Female	White	177	166	40	343
Female	Latino	11	14	1	25
Female	Other	11	25	6	36
Female	Unknown	18	17		35
Male	Black	248	872	368	1120
Male	White	197	483	168	680
Male	Latino	11	37	10	48
Male	Other	13	30	12	43
Male	Unknown	24	17		41
Unknown	Unknown	6	6		12
Grand Total		932	2050	694	2982

II. TABLE B2

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: FIVE YEAR TREND BY SEX AND RACE

	RACE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Female	Black	811	572	662	674	599
Female	White	519	410	416	349	343
Female	Latino	62	37	41	28	25
Female	Other	21	33	36	33	36
Female	Unknown	55	36	61	56	35
Male	Black	1637	1510	1462	1240	1120
Male	White	912	887	819	727	680
Male	Latino	121	106	71	60	48
Male	Other	56	37	36	48	43
Male	Unknown	80	52	56	48	41
Unknown	Black	1		1		0
Unknown	White			1	1	0
Unknown	Unknown	26	9	10	16	12
Grand Total		4301	3689	3672	3280	2982

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE B3

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: BY ZIP CODE

	FEMALE - BLACK	FEMALE - WHITE	FEMALE - LATINO	FEMALE - OTHER	FEMALE - UN- KNOWN	MALE - BLACK	MALE - WHITE	MALE - LATINO	MALE - OTHER	MALE - UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	GRAND TOTAL
43602	3											3
43604	29	10	2	3	1	85	15		3	2		150
43605	51	59	6	3	9	122	92	12	3	8	3	368
43606	68	4		2		84	16		2	1		177
43607	67	5	1	2	4	144	17			2	3	245
43608	59	8	1	3		113	6	6	3	1		200
43609	72	19	4	1	8	114	42	8	10	4		282
43610	42	2				59	3					106
43611	18	12	1	5		14	28		1	4		83
43612	71	21	1	1	3	72	53	10	3	6	3	244
43613	28	29	1	3	3	68	44	1		3	2	182
43614	11	16	2	2		40	23					94
43615	41	13	3	2		119	43	2	10	2		235
43616	5	22	2	1		3	53	1	1	1		89
43617		1				1	6					8
43618							1					1
43619		1					2					3
43620	7	1		2	1	37	4	1				53
43623	5	12	1		1	6	41		2	1	1	70
43624		1				4						5
Lucas	13	89		3	4	25	161	6	4	6		311
out of area	9	18		3	1	10	30	1	1			73
Grand Total	599	343	25	36	35	1120	680	48	43	41	12	2982



II. TABLE B4

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: FIVE YEAR TREND BY ZIP CODE

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
43601	5	5	6	1	2	
43602	6	11	13	4	3	3
43603			2			
43604	230	169	152	165	177	150
43605	487	474	408	414	409	368
43606	210	197	144	179	138	177
43607	468	474	314	339	294	245
43608	463	384	316	319	249	200
43609	480	429	358	365	399	282
43610	181	192	107	120	97	106
43611	185	183	134	113	108	83
43612	456	325	305	246	230	244
43613	302	214	182	209	205	182
43614	162	165	129	108	77	94
43615	376	278	242	256	237	235
43616	157	88	94	95	81	89
43617	43	32	32	28	22	8
43618	2	4	1		3	1
43619	13	3	3	11	7	3
43620	69	63	54	77	68	53
43621			1			
43623	77	61	49	59	42	70
43624	2	1	8	6	3	5
Lucas	452	404	514	452	316	311
out of area	146	145	121	106	113	73
Grand Total	4972	4301	3689	3672	3280	2982

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE B5

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: HIGHEST DEGREE CHARGED AND HIGHEST OUTCOME

CHARGE DEGREE	TOTAL	FINAL CERT	FINAL F1	FINAL F2	FINAL F3	FINAL F4	FINAL F5	FINAL M1	FINAL M2	FINAL M3	FINAL M4	FINAL MM	FINAL SO	FINAL UNOFFICIAL	TOTAL 2	NON ADJUDICATED
F1	87	4	21	16	12	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	60	27
F2	107	0	0	62	6	6	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	79	28
F3	66	0	0	0	37	7	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	52	14
F4	129	1	0	0	5	48	7	11	0	1	2	0	0	1	76	53
F5	111	0	0	0	1	0	33	21	2	0	2	1	0	1	61	50
M1	1234	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	14	1	23	10	2	322	610	624
M2	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	10	2	0	65	99	109
M3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	7	2
M4	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	1	44	70	74
MM	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	67	74	64
SO	747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	427	440	307
unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

The above table represents the highest degree charged on the complaint compared to the highest degree adjudicated on the complaint.

II. TABLE B6

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: FIVE YEAR TREND BY HIGHEST CHARGED DEGREE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
F1	75	76	67	76	87	381
F2	150	103	128	116	107	604
F3	73	74	80	63	66	356
F4	161	137	146	141	129	714
F5	155	111	101	78	111	556
M1	1860	1462	1515	1264	1234	7335
M2	330	374	315	243	208	1470
M3	12	22	20	16	9	79
M4	355	322	256	208	144	1285
MM	208	197	164	131	138	838
SO	917	810	880	944	747	4298
Unknown	5	1			2	8
Grand Total	4301	3689	3672	3280	2982	19914



II. TABLE B7

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: CHARGES PER COMPLAINT BY SEX AND RACE

SEX	RACE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	GRAND TOTAL
Female	Black	489	84	18	8				599
Female	White	281	51	9	1		1		343
Female	Latino	23	2						25
Female	Other	28	7	1					36
Female	Unknown	34	1						35
Male	Black	817	223	57	14	7	1	1	1120
Male	White	497	129	37	15	2			680
Male	Latino	35	12	1					48
Male	Other	29	11	3					43
Male	Unknown	41							41
Unknown	Unknown	12							12
Grand Total		2286	520	126	38	9	2	1	2982

II. TABLE B8

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: FIVE YEAR TREND CHARGES PER COMPLAINT

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
1	3426	2829	2889	2582	2286	14012
2	671	641	590	523	520	2945
3	139	151	127	125	126	668
4	44	43	47	34	38	206
5	16	15	10	11	9	61
6	2	7	1	4	2	16
7	1	1	3		1	6
8			1		2	3
9				1	2	3
10	2	2	4		8	16
14					3	3
Grand Total	4301	3689	3672	3280	2982	17924

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE B9

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: BY AGE

	FEMALE - BLACK	FEMALE - WHITE	FEMALE - LATINO	FEMALE - OTHER	FEMALE - UNKNOWN	MALE - BLACK	MALE - WHITE	MALE - LATINO	MALE - OTHER	MALE - UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	GRAND TOTAL
6											1	1
8						1						1
9	2					4						6
10	4	1				6	4					15
11	4	3		1	2	45	5		1	1		62
12	16	24	1	1	1	51	26		3	2		125
13	75	22		3	1	96	48	2	7	2	2	258
14	102	51	1	5	3	166	71	7	8	3	1	418
15	141	48	10	8	7	209	154	13	3	16	2	611
16	147	91	11	14	11	268	195	12	10	9	2	770
17	108	102	2	4	9	268	177	13	11	8	4	706
18		1			1	4		1				7
21						1						1
(blank)						1						1
Grand Total	599	343	25	36	35	1120	680	48	43	41	12	2982



II. TABLE B10

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: FIVE YEAR TREND BY AGE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
5		1				1
6	1			3	1	5
7	1	2	1	1		5
8	4	4	1	6	1	16
9	9	10	7	8	6	40
10	13	15	10	18	15	71
11	52	49	50	49	62	262
12	194	160	128	154	125	761
13	349	346	298	327	258	1578
14	593	549	553	434	418	2547
15	881	726	766	633	611	3617
16	1136	834	921	860	770	4521
17	991	952	893	755	706	4297
18	66	28	39	29	7	169
19	2	1				3
20	1	1	2			4
21					1	1
Unknown	8	11	3	3	1	26
Grand Total	4301	3689	3672	3280	2982	17924

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE B11

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: TOP 25 PRIMARY CHARGES BY SEX: FEMALE

	FEMALE	UNOFFICIAL CASES	OFFICIAL			
RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICIAL CASES	OFFICIAL CASES	ADJUDICATED CASES (FROM OFFICIAL CASES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	215	163	4	378	36%
2	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	23	99	19	122	12%
3	THEFT	47	71	27	118	11%
4	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	52	53	11	105	10%
5	ASSAULT	10	62	23	72	7%
6	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	12	29	9	41	4%
7	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	6	9	1	15	1%
8	OBSTRUCTING OFFICIAL BUSINESS	11	3	1	14	1%
9	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE	11	3		14	1%
10	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	4	9	3	13	1%
11	MENACING	4	8	2	12	1%
12	FALSIFICATION	4	8	1	12	1%
13	CURFEW	9	2		11	1%
14	RESISTING ARREST	6	4	1	10	1%
15	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	1	8	2	9	1%
16	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	5	4		9	1%
17	RIOT	5	4	1	9	1%
18	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF PROPERTY		6	3	6	1%
19	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY		6	3	6	1%
20	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE - Low Alcohol		5	1	5	0%
21	AGGRAVATED MENACING		5		5	0%
22	FURNISHING FALSE INFORMATION TO AN OFFICER		5	4	5	0%
23	IDENTITY FRAUD		4	2	4	0%
24	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	4	0		4	0%
25	CRIMINAL TRESPASS	1	3	1	4	0%
		430	573	119	1003	93%



II. TABLE B12

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: TOP 25 PRIMARY CHARGES BY SEX: MALE

	MALE	UNOFFICIAL CASES	OFFICIAL			
RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICIAL CASES	OFFICIAL CASES	ADJUDICATED CASES (FROM OFFICIAL CASES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	190	141	9	331	17%
2	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	67	137	38	204	11%
3	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	26	140	41	166	9%
4	THEFT	40	111	54	151	8%
5	ASSAULT	13	93	35	106	5%
6	OBSTRUCTING OFFICIAL BUSINESS	24	63	18	87	5%
7	BURGLARY	1	80	66	81	4%
8	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	22	50	8	72	4%
9	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	13	59	16	72	4%
10	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	16	53	25	69	4%
11	CRIMINAL TRESPASS	13	34	12	47	2%
12	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	2	38	17	40	2%
13	CURFEW	22	14		36	2%
14	ROBBERY		33	23	33	2%
15	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS		28	22	28	1%
16	AGGRAVATED MENACING	2	25	7	27	1%
17	AGGRAVATED ROBBERY		26	9	26	1%
18	BREAK/ENTER		23	12	23	1%
19	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	7	16	5	23	1%
20	MENACING	2	15	8	17	1%
21	GROSS SEXUAL IMPOSITION		17	15	17	1%
22	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	1	16	9	17	1%
23	RIOT	2	15	4	17	1%
24	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE	4	11	1	15	1%
25	FELONIOUS ASSAULT		14	4	14	1%
		467	1252	458	1719	90%

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE B13

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: TOP PRIMARY CHARGES BY RACE: BLACK

	BLACK	UNOFFICIAL CASES	OFFICIAL			
RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICIAL CASES	OFFICIAL CASES	ADJUDICATED CASES (FROM OFFICIAL CASES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	199	169	5	368	21%
2	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	70	121	28	191	11%
3	THEFT	56	121	57	177	10%
4	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	17	116	28	133	8%
5	ASSAULT	11	102	44	113	7%
6	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	18	55	22	73	4%
7	OBSTRUCTING OFFICIAL BUSINESS	16	46	11	62	4%
8	BURGLARY		60	50	60	3%
9	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1	40	18	41	2%
10	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	9	32	5	41	2%
11	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	6	26	7	32	2%
12	CURFEW	21	9		30	2%
13	CRIMINAL TRESPASS	4	25	8	29	2%
14	RIOT	7	18	5	25	1%
15	ROBBERY		25	19	25	1%
16	AGGRAVATED ROBBERY		25	8	25	1%
17	MENACING	3	19	9	22	1%
18	BREAK/ENTER		20	10	20	1%
19	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS		19	17	19	1%
20	RESISTING ARREST	7	9	4	16	1%
21	AGGRAVATED MENACING	1	15	4	16	1%
22	FALSIFICATION	3	13	3	16	1%
23	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE		15	8	15	1%
24	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF PROPERTY		11	6	11	1%
25	BURGLARY AGG		10	5	10	1%
		449	1121	381	1570	90%



II. TABLE B14

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: TOP PRIMARY CHARGES BY RACE: WHITE

	WHITE	UNOFFICIAL CASES	OFFICIAL			
RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICIAL CASES	OFFICIAL CASES	ADJUDICATED CASES (FROM OFFICIAL CASES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	146	85	6	231	23%
2	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	28	103	28	131	13%
3	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	42	59	18	101	10%
4	THEFT	28	52	22	80	8%
5	ASSAULT	11	44	12	55	5%
6	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	21	31	2	52	5%
7	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	7	32	14	39	4%
8	OBSTRUCTING OFFICIAL BUSINESS	17	18	7	35	3%
9	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	10	24	10	34	3%
10	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE	13	10	1	23	2%
11	BURGLARY	1	19	16	20	2%
12	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	9	10	2	19	2%
13	CRIMINAL TRESPASS	7	11	5	18	2%
14	CURFEW	10	6		16	2%
15	AGGRAVATED MENACING	1	13	3	14	1%
16	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS		10	6	10	1%
17	GROSS SEXUAL IMPOSITION		9	8	9	1%
18	ROBBERY		8	5	8	1%
19	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	1	7	3	8	1%
20	TRAFFICKING DRUGS		8	3	8	1%
21	FALSIFICATION	5	1		6	1%
22	INDUCING PANIC		6	1	6	1%
23	MENACING	2	4	1	6	1%
24	BREAK/ENTER		5	4	5	0%
25	VANDALISM		5	1	5	0%
		359	580	178	939	93%

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE B15

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: TOP PRIMARY CHARGES BY RACE: LATINO

	LATINO	UNOFFICIAL CASES	OFFICIAL			
RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICIAL CASES	OFFICIAL CASES	ADJUDICATED CASES (FROM OFFICIAL CASES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	14	16	2	30	41%
2	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2	7	2	9	12%
3	THEFT	1	7	2	8	11%
4	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	2	3		5	7%
5	OBSTRUCTING OFFICIAL BUSINESS	2	2	1	4	5%
6	POSSESSION OF DRUGS		2		2	3%
7	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	1	1		2	3%
8	ASSAULT		2		2	3%
9	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE		2		2	3%
10	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE		2		2	3%
11	FAIL TO COMPLY		1	1	1	1%
12	CRIMINAL DAMAGE		1		1	1%
13	TRAFFICKING DRUGS		1		1	1%
14	ROBBERY		1		1	1%
15	DISORDERLY CONDUCT		1	1	1	1%
16	FELONIOUS ASSAULT		1	1	1	1%
17	MURDER		1	1	1	1%
	Grand Total	22	40	11	73	100%



II. TABLE B16

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED: TOP PRIMARY CHARGES BY RACE: OTHER

	OTHER	UNOFFICIAL CASES	OFFICAL			
RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICAL CASES	OFFICAL CASES	ADJUDICATED CASES (FROM OFFICAL CASES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	12	10		22	28%
2	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2	12	2	14	18%
3	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	4	6	3	10	13%
4	ASSAULT	1	6	2	7	9%
5	THEFT	2	1		3	4%
6	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	1	2		3	4%
7	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS		2	2	2	3%
8	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE		2		2	3%
9	DISORDERLY CONDUCT		2	1	2	3%
10	AGGRAVATED MENACING		2		2	3%
11	GROSS SEXUAL IMPOSITION		2	2	2	3%
12	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	1	0		1	1%
13	CURFEW		1		1	1%
14	WARRANT - GREEN	1	0		1	1%
15	INDUCING PANIC		1		1	1%
16	BURGLARY AGG		1	1	1	1%
17	MISUSE OF CREDIT CARDS		1	1	1	1%
18	CONSPIRACY		1	1	1	1%
19	OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE		1	1	1	1%
20	BURGLARY		1	1	1	1%
21	POSSESSION OF CRIMINAL TOOLS		1		1	1%
	Grand Total	24	38	17	79	100%

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE C1

CHARGES RECEIVED: BY SEX AND RACE

	RACE	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL CHARGES	ADJUDICATED CHARGES (FROM OFFICIAL CHARGES)	GRAND TOTAL
Female	Black	244	499	142	743
Female	White	199	221	67	420
Female	Latino	11	16	1	27
Female	Other	12	33	6	45
Female	Unknown	19	17	0	36
Male	Black	288	1250	588	1538
Male	White	238	698	283	936
Male	Latino	14	48	15	62
Male	Other	17	43	21	60
Male	Unknown	24	17	0	41
Unknown	Unknown	6	6	0	12
Grand Total		1072	2848	1123	3920

II. TABLE C2

CHARGES RECEIVED: FIVE YEAR TREND BY SEX AND RACE

	RACE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Female	Black	997	717	809	829	743
Female	White	621	507	523	411	420
Female	Latino	72	42	46	29	27
Female	Other	24	42	41	40	45
Female	Unknown	65	37	64	57	36
Male	Black	2143	2066	1970	1649	1538
Male	White	1195	1214	1094	988	936
Male	Latino	161	137	94	82	62
Male	Other	66	54	50	76	60
Male	Unknown	104	55	60	49	41
Unknown	1-Black	1	0	1	0	0
Unknown	2-White	0	0	1	1	0
Unknown	Unknown	31	9	10	16	12
Grand Total		5480	4880	4763	4227	3920



II. TABLE C3

CHARGES RECEIVED: BY TOLEDO ZIP CODE, SEX AND RACE

ZIP CODES	FEMALE - BLACK	FEMALE - WHITE	FEMALE - LATINO	FEMALE - OTHER	FEMALE - UN- KNOWN	MALE - BLACK	MALE - WHITE	MALE - LATINO	MALE - OTHER	MALE UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN	GRAND TOTAL
43602	3											3
43604	36	13	2	3	1	116	22		4	2		199
43605	61	69	7	3	9	153	133	16	3	8	3	465
43606	83	5		2		109	24		2	1		226
43607	87	6	1	2	4	201	22			2	3	328
43608	71	8	1	4		161	8	9	6	1		269
43609	89	25	5	1	8	169	58	10	12	4		381
43610	48	2				77	3					130
43611	22	12	1	8		19	42		1	4		109
43612	92	22	1	1	3	115	70	11	4	6	3	328
43613	36	33	1	4	3	79	58	1		3	2	220
43614	12	24	2	4		54	31					127
43615	53	15	3	2		174	66	3	15	2		333
43616	6	31	2	1		5	60	1	1	1		108
43617		2				2	7					11
43618							1					1
43619		1					2					3
43620	9	1		2	1	43	4	2				62
43623	8	14	1		1	7	53		3	1	1	89
43624		2				5						7
Lucas	15	113		4	4	35	234	8	8	6		427
out of area	12	22		4	2	14	38	1	1			94
Grand Total	743	420	27	45	36	1538	936	62	60	41	12	3920

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE C4

CHARGES RECEIVED: FIVE YEAR TREND BY ZIP CODE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
43601	7	9	1	4	
43602	14	14	6	3	3
43603		2			
43604	222	217	212	221	199
43605	611	561	501	495	465
43606	240	187	249	170	226
43607	622	417	436	390	328
43608	484	424	413	313	269
43609	567	443	461	529	381
43610	270	153	160	140	130
43611	229	172	139	136	109
43612	391	380	323	293	328
43613	265	249	267	255	220
43614	198	182	133	99	127
43615	347	309	357	305	333
43616	126	124	123	107	108
43617	39	42	30	28	11
43618	5	1		3	1
43619	4	4	15	8	3
43620	78	75	102	83	62
43621		1			
43623	79	71	76	54	89
43624	1	8	7	5	7
Lucas	507	676	617	435	427
out of area	174	159	135	151	94
Grand Total	5480	4880	4763	4227	3920



II. TABLE C5

CHARGES RECEIVED: MOST COMMON PRIMARY CHARGES BY SEX, FEMALE

	FEMALE	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL			
RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL CHARGES	ADJUDICATED CHARGES (FROM OFFICIAL CHARGES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	228	176	8	404	32%
2	THEFT	52	50	31	133	10%
3	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	25	87	21	133	10%
4	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	53	46	16	115	9%
5	ASSAULT	15	54	28	97	8%
6	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	16	28	18	62	5%
7	OBSTRUCTING OFFICIAL BUSINESS	14	6	10	30	2%
8	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	12	12	5	29	2%
9	RESISTING ARREST	7	12	10	29	2%
10	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	4	13	8	25	2%
11	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	8	10	5	23	2%
12	MENACING	5	10	3	18	1%
13	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE	11	4	2	17	1%
14	CURFEW	11	3	2	16	1%
15	CRIMINAL TRESPASS	4	8	2	14	1%
16	FALSIFICATION	5	7	1	13	1%
17	RIOT	5	3	1	9	1%
18	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	1	6	2	9	1%
19	FURNISHING FALSE INFORMATION TO AN OFFICER		2	6	8	1%
20	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY		3	5	8	1%
21	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF PROPERTY		4	3	7	1%
22	AGGRAVATED MENACING		6	1	7	1%
23	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE - Low Alcohol		4	1	5	0%
24	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	4	1		5	0%
25	FAIL TO COMPLY		1	4	5	0%
	Top 25 Charged Offenses	480	556	193	1221	95%

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE C6

CHARGES RECEIVED: MOST COMMON PRIMARY CHARGES BY SEX, MALE

RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL CHARGES	ADJUDICATED CHARGES (FROM OFFICIAL CHARGES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	209	185	25	394	15%
2	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	71	167	55	238	9%
3	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	29	162	53	191	7%
4	THEFT	41	139	75	180	7%
5	ASSAULT	14	133	60	147	6%
6	OBSTRUCTING OFFICIAL BUSINESS	32	114	47	146	6%
7	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	30	105	33	135	5%
8	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	14	102	39	116	4%
9	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	20	83	42	103	4%
10	BURGLARY	1	92	75	93	4%
11	CRIMINAL TRESPASS	19	64	21	83	3%
12	CURFEW	33	41	12	74	3%
13	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	2	48	24	50	2%
14	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	13	36	16	49	2%
15	RESISTING ARREST	6	38	23	44	2%
16	MENACING	7	32	15	39	1%
17	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS		35	28	35	1%
18	AGGRAVATED MENACING	2	31	11	33	1%
19	ROBBERY		33	23	33	1%
20	AGGRAVATED ROBBERY		31	11	31	1%
21	GROSS SEXUAL IMPOSITION	2	28	26	30	1%
22	BREAK/ENTER		27	15	27	1%
23	TRAFFICKING DRUGS		23	12	23	1%
24	RIOT	2	17	6	19	1%
25	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	1	17	9	18	1%
	Top 25 Charged Offenses	548	1783	756	2331	89%



II. TABLE C7

CHARGES RECEIVED: MOST COMMON PRIMARY CHARGES BY RACE, BLACK

	BLACK	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL			
RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL CHARGES	ADJUDICATED CHARGES (FROM OFFICIAL CHARGES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	213	201	18	414	18%
2	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	71	145	44	216	9%
3	THEFT	60	145	73	205	9%
4	ASSAULT	15	133	58	148	6%
5	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	18	127	35	145	6%
6	OBSTRUCTING OFFICIAL BUSINESS	24	96	39	120	5%
7	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	24	90	40	114	5%
8	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	10	63	20	73	3%
9	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	13	59	26	72	3%
10	BURGLARY		70	57	70	3%
11	CURFEW	30	33	12	63	3%
12	RESISTING ARREST	10	46	22	56	2%
13	CRIMINAL TRESPASS	4	47	14	51	2%
14	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1	49	25	50	2%
15	MENACING	5	32	12	37	2%
16	AGGRAVATED ROBBERY		29	9	29	1%
17	RIOT	7	20	7	27	1%
18	ROBBERY		25	19	25	1%
19	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS		25	23	25	1%
20	BREAK/ENTER		23	12	23	1%
21	AGGRAVATED MENACING	1	21	7	22	1%
22	FALSIFICATION	4	18	5	22	1%
23	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	4	16	7	20	1%
24	TRAFFICKING DRUGS		16	9	16	1%
25	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE		15	8	15	1%
	Top 25 Charged Offenses	514	1544	601	2058	88%

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE C8

CHARGES RECEIVED: MOST COMMON PRIMARY CHARGES BY RACE, WHITE

	WHITE	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL			
RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL CHARGES	ADJUDICATED CHARGES (FROM OFFICIAL CHARGES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	162	104	12	266	20%
2	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	32	119	35	151	11%
3	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	45	73	23	118	9%
4	THEFT	30	65	31	95	7%
5	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	26	58	12	84	6%
6	ASSAULT	13	67	26	80	6%
7	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	7	54	25	61	4%
8	OBSTRUCTING OFFICIAL BUSINESS	20	31	17	51	4%
9	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	15	34	14	49	4%
10	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	12	36	18	48	4%
11	CRIMINAL TRESPASS	15	24	7	39	3%
12	CURFEW	14	12	2	26	2%
13	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE	13	13	3	26	2%
14	BURGLARY	1	21	18	22	2%
15	MENACING	6	12	6	18	1%
16	AGGRAVATED MENACING	1	15	5	16	1%
17	RESISTING ARREST	2	13	10	15	1%
18	GROSS SEXUAL IMPOSITION		15	14	15	1%
19	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS		12	7	12	1%
20	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	1	8	3	9	1%
21	TRAFFICKING DRUGS		8	3	8	1%
22	ROBBERY		8	5	8	1%
23	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1	7	4	8	1%
24	INDUCING PANIC		7	2	7	1%
25	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE - Low Alcohol		7	2	7	1%
	Top 25 Charged Offenses	416	823	304	1239	95%



II. TABLE C9

CHARGES RECEIVED: MOST COMMON PRIMARY CHARGES BY RACE, LATINO

	LATINO	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL			
RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL CHARGES	ADJUDICATED CHARGES (FROM OFFICIAL CHARGES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	14	19	2	33	37%
2	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2	8	2	10	11%
3	THEFT	1	7	2	8	9%
4	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	1	4		5	6%
5	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	2	3		5	6%
6	OBSTRUCTING OFFICIAL BUSINESS	2	2	1	4	4%
7	ASSAULT		4	1	4	4%
8	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE		2		2	2%
9	CRIMINAL TRESPASS	1	1	1	2	2%
10	DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	1	1		2	2%
11	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE		2		2	2%
12	FAIL TO COMPLY	1	1	1	2	2%
13	VEHICLE VANDALISM		2	2	2	2%
14	FELONIOUS ASSAULT		1	1	1	1%
15	OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE		1	1	1	1%
16	TRAFFICKING DRUGS		1		1	1%
17	ROBBERY		1		1	1%
18	DISORDERLY CONDUCT		1	1	1	1%
19	CRIMINAL DAMAGE		1		1	1%
20	MENACING		1		1	1%
21	MURDER		1	1	1	1%
	Grand Total	25	64	16	89	100%

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE C10

CHARGES RECEIVED: MOST COMMON PRIMARY CHARGES BY RACE, OTHER

	OTHER	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL			
RANK	PRIMARY OFFENSE	UNOFFICIAL CHARGES	OFFICIAL CHARGES	ADJUDICATED CHARGES (FROM OFFICIAL CHARGES)	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENT
1	UNRULY	14	13	1	27	26%
2	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2	15	2	17	16%
3	SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	5	7	4	12	11%
4	ASSAULT	1	10	3	11	10%
5	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	1	4	2	5	5%
6	THEFT	2	2		4	4%
7	GROSS SEXUAL IMPOSITION		4	4	4	4%
8	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS		2	2	2	2%
9	CONSUMPTION UNDERAGE		2		2	2%
10	RESISTING ARREST	1	1	1	2	2%
11	DISORDERLY CONDUCT		2	1	2	2%
12	AGGRAVATED MENACING		2		2	2%
13	POSSESSION OF CRIMINAL TOOLS		1		1	1%
14	CURFEW		1		1	1%
15	BURGLARY		1	1	1	1%
16	BREAK/ENTER		1	1	1	1%
17	CONSPIRACY		1	1	1	1%
18	BURGLARY AGG		1	1	1	1%
19	POSSESSION OF DRUGS		1		1	1%
20	INDUCING PANIC		1		1	1%
21	CRIMINAL TRESPASS		1	1	1	1%
22	MISUSE OF CREDIT CARDS		1	1	1	1%
23	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	1			1	1%
24	OBSTRUCTING OFFICIAL BUSINESS		1		1	1%
25	WARRANT - GREEN	1			1	1%
	Top 25 Charged Offenses	28	75	26	103	99%
26	OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE		1	1	1	1%
27	FAIL TO COMPLY	1			1	1%
	Grand Total	29	76	27	105	100%



II. TABLE D1

CHARGES RECEIVED: TRUANCY DATA

	RACE	COUNT DISMISSED	NON ADJUDICATED	FOUND UNRULY	UNOFFICIAL	CASE DISMISSED	GRAND TOTAL
Female	1-Black	3	5		8	4	21
Female	2-White	5	4		23	2	34
Female	3-Latino				2		2
Female	5-Unknown	3	6		14	4	27
Male	1-Black	4	1	2	21	4	32
Male	2-White		6	1	25	4	36
Male	3-Latino	1	1		4	1	7
Male	4-Other		1			2	3
Male	5-Unknown	2	7		19	1	29
Unknown	5-Unknown				2		2
Grand Total		18	31	4	118	22	193

Habitual Truancy Data Overview:

Question: What number of children are placed in alternatives to an adjudication of truancy as per R.C. 2151.27(G)?

Answer: All truancy complaints are referred to mediation (and thus, offered an alternative to adjudication). Mediation is the court's official alternative to adjudication for truant children. Therefore, there were 193 children placed in mediation as an alternative to adjudication.

Question: What are the number of children who successfully completed alternatives to adjudication?

Answer: Of the 193 cases in which children were placed in mediation as an alternative to adjudication, 118 of these cases successfully completed the alternative to adjudication.

Question: What number of children failed to complete alternatives to adjudication and were adjudicated unruly.

Answer: A total of seventy five truancy cases failed to complete mediation. Of those seventy five truancy cases that failed to complete mediation, only four of the cases were adjudicated unruly.

II. DELINQUENCY

II. TABLE E1

2017 COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
New Commitments	9	1	10
Re-Commitments	2	0	2
Prior Commitments	0	0	0
Total Commitments	11	1	12
Parole Revocations	1	0	1
Judicial Release Violations	0	0	0
Grand Total	12	1	13

II. TABLE E2

2017 COMMITMENTS BY FELONY LEVEL

	COMMITMENTS	REVOCATIONS/REL. VIOLATIONS	TOTAL
Murder	1	0	1
Felony 1	5	0	5
Felony 2	2	0	2
Felony 3	1	0	1
Felony 4	1	0	1
Felony 5	0	0	0
Violation of Court Order	2	1	3
Grand Total	12	1	13

II. TABLE E3

2017 COMMITMENTS BY RACE

Black	10
White	3
Latino	0
Grand Total	13



II. TABLE E4

FIVE YEAR TREND OF OFFENSES FILED BY PROCEDURE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Commitments	19	5	13	12	10
Re-Commitments	6	2	3	0	2
Prior Commitments	0	0	0	0	0
Total Commitments	25	7	16	12	12
Parole Revocations	7	1	1	4	1
Grand Total	32	8	17	16	13

II. TABLE E5

FIVE YEAR TREND OF COMMITMENTS & REVOCATIONS—RACE/GENDER

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
African American	29 (91%)	6 (75%)	14 (82%)	12 (75%)	10 (77%)
Caucasian	2 (6%)	2 (25%)	3 (18%)	3 (19%)	3 (23%)
Hispanic	0%	0	0	1 (6%)	0 (0%)
Males	32 (100%)	8 (100%)	17 (100%)	16 (100%)	12 (92%)
Females	0%	0	0	0 (0%)	1 (8%)
Grand Total	32	8	17	16	13

II. TABLE E6

REVOCATIONS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Males	7	1	1	4	1
Females	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revocations:	7	1	1	4	1

II. TABLE E7

COMMITMENTS & REVOCATIONS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Commitments	25	7	16	16	12
Total Revocations	7	1	1	0	1
Grand Total	32	8	17	16	13
Annual Difference	-3%	-75%	113%	-6%	-19%

II. TABLE F1

CERTIFICATION OFFENSES	COUNT
ATTEMPTED MURDER	1
CARRY A CONCEALED WEAPON	1
BURGLARY	1
MURDER	3

II. TABLE F2

CERTIFICATION BY SEX	COUNT
Male	6
Female	0

II. TABLE F3

CERTIFICATION BY RACE	COUNT
White	0
Black	6
Latino	0
Other	0

II. TABLE F4

CERTIFICATION BY AGE	COUNT
17	5
18	1



III. TABLE A1

DETENTION BOOKINGS: FIVE YEAR TREND BY SEX AND RACE

SEX	RACE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
Female	Black	470	228	204	229	171	1302
Female	White	224	126	93	84	86	613
Female	Latino	31	10	17	4	6	68
Female	Unknown	4	1			2	7
Female	Other	19	9	11	9	12	60
Male	Black	1112	788	781	608	468	3757
Male	White	457	301	303	201	193	1455
Male	Latino	78	57	30	16	18	199
Male	Other	32	22	19	31	14	118
Male	Unknown	3	2				5
Unknown	Unknown		1			1	2
Grand Total		2430	1545	1458	1182	971	7586

III. TABLE A2

DETENTION BOOKING: FIVE YEAR TREND BY AGE

AGE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
11	16	3	2	7	1	29
12	107	67	38	58	30	300
13	236	127	121	117	88	689
14	344	241	226	156	137	1104
15	531	306	329	255	191	1612
16	656	383	339	286	266	1930
17	505	390	371	290	243	1799
18	30	24	28	11	14	107
19	3	3	3	1		10
20	2	1		1	1	5
23			1			1
Grand Total	2430	1545	1458	1182	971	7586

III. DETENTION

III. TABLE A3

DETENTION BOOKING: FIVE YEAR TREND BY SERIOUS OFFENSE AT BOOKING

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	300 (12.3%)	257 (16.6%)	211 (14.5%)	174 (14.7%)	175 (18%)	1117 (14.7%)
UNRULY	256 (10.5%)	98 (6.3%)	127 (8.7%)	90 (7.6%)	81 (8.3%)	652 (8.6%)
MISDEMEANOR WARRANT	137 (5.6%)	130 (8.4%)	91 (6.2%)	50 (4.2%)	27 (2.8%)	435 (5.7%)
FELONY WARRANT	99 (4.1%)	88 (5.7%)	75 (5.1%)	73 (6.2%)	51 (5.3%)	386 (5.1%)
OBSTRUCT OFFICIAL BUSINESS	105 (4.3%)	93 (6%)	79 (5.4%)	38 (3.2%)	41 (4.2%)	356 (4.7%)
ASSAULT	144 (5.9%)	47 (3%)	59 (4%)	49 (4.1%)	26 (2.7%)	325 (4.3%)
VIOLATION OF PAROLE WARRANT	148 (6.1%)	83 (5.4%)	47 (3.2%)	33 (2.8%)	12 (1.2%)	323 (4.3%)
VIOLATE COURT ORDER	62 (2.6%)	58 (3.8%)	63 (4.3%)	54 (4.6%)	52 (5.4%)	289 (3.8%)
BURGLARY	69 (2.8%)	55 (3.6%)	50 (3.4%)	42 (3.6%)	44 (4.5%)	260 (3.4%)
SAFE SCHOOL ORDINANCE	169 (7%)	25 (1.6%)	20 (1.4%)	8 (0.7%)	7 (0.7%)	229 (3%)
Top Offenses	1489 (61.3%)	934 (60.5%)	822 (56.4%)	611 (51.7%)	516 (53.1%)	4372 (57.6%)

III. TABLE A4

DETENTION BOOKING: FIVE YEAR TREND BY ZIP CODE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
43601	7	2	1		1	11
43602	4	2	2	1		9
43603		1				1
43604	125	74	66	73	60	398
43605	268	189	133	128	116	834
43606	124	65	76	47	63	375
43607	329	167	165	148	93	902
43608	247	133	148	99	95	722
43609	231	170	154	164	109	828
43610	147	68	59	58	39	371
43611	96	37	44	39	11	227
43612	189	140	98	72	83	582
43613	124	76	82	67	50	399
43614	86	51	26	17	27	207
43615	140	123	120	105	76	564
43616	35	25	24	18	19	121
43617	7	3	5	7		22
43618	2					2
43619			2	1	2	5
43620	31	28	38	26	22	145
43623	19	6	13	6	14	58
43624	2	2	2			6
Lucas	171	161	154	70	66	622
out of area	46	22	46	36	25	175
Grand Total	2430	1545	1458	1182	971	7586



III. TABLE A5

DETENTION ADMISSIONS: FIVE YEAR TREND BY SEX AND RACE

SEX	RACE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
Female	Black	281	169	137	161	117	865
Female	White	130	82	69	63	64	408
Female	Latino	16	6	14	4	3	43
Female	Other	10	7	10	8	9	44
Female	Unknown	1				2	3
Male	Black	739	599	617	480	389	2824
Male	White	285	222	226	157	149	1039
Male	Latino	63	48	23	13	15	162
Male	Other	16	11	16	26	13	82
Male	Unknown	2	2				4
Unknown	Unknown		1			1	2
Grand Total		1543	1147	1112	912	762	5476

III. TABLE A6

DETENTION ADMISSIONS: FIVE YEAR TREND BY AGE

COUNT OF YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
11	12	2	2	6	1	23
12	70	46	26	44	23	209
13	137	96	91	81	64	469
14	205	169	183	128	101	786
15	344	235	254	204	148	1185
16	413	297	255	216	216	1397
17	331	288	283	221	195	1318
18	28	13	17	10	13	81
19	2		1	1		4
20	1	1		1	1	4
Grand Total	1543	1147	1112	912	762	5476

III. DETENTION

III. TABLE A7

DETENTION ADMISSIONS: FIVE YEAR TREND BY SERIOUS OFFENSE AT ADMISSION

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	284 (18.4%)	240 (20.9%)	199 (17.9%)	160 (17.5%)	166 (21.8%)	1049 (19.2%)
FELONY WARRANT	86 (5.6%)	77 (6.7%)	72 (6.5%)	71 (7.8%)	47 (6.2%)	353 (6.4%)
VIOLATION OF PROBATION WARRANT	146 (9.5%)	80 (7%)	43 (3.9%)	32 (3.5%)	11 (1.4%)	312 (5.7%)
UNRULY	100 (6.5%)	45 (3.9%)	62 (5.6%)	46 (5%)	35 (4.6%)	288 (5.3%)
MISDEMEANOR WARRANT	75 (4.9%)	82 (7.1%)	59 (5.3%)	31 (3.4%)	24 (3.1%)	271 (4.9%)
VIOLATE COURT ORDER	52 (3.4%)	53 (4.6%)	61 (5.5%)	54 (5.9%)	48 (6.3%)	268 (4.9%)
BURGLARY	63 (4.1%)	53 (4.6%)	50 (4.5%)	42 (4.6%)	44 (5.8%)	252 (4.6%)
ASSAULT	79 (5.1%)	38 (3.3%)	52 (4.7%)	37 (4.1%)	24 (3.1%)	230 (4.2%)
RECEIPT STOLEN PROPERTY	62 (4%)	31 (2.7%)	32 (2.9%)	44 (4.8%)	20 (2.6%)	189 (3.5%)
ROBBERY	42 (2.7%)	37 (3.2%)	34 (3.1%)	30 (3.3%)	16 (2.1%)	159 (2.9%)
TOP OFFENSE	989 (64.1%)	736 (64.2%)	664 (59.7%)	547 (60%)	435 (57.1%)	3371 (61.6%)

III. TABLE A8

DETENTION ADMISSIONS: FIVE YEAR TREND BY AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

CALENDAR YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Average Daily Population	36.6	26.2	27	26.9	25.1

III. TABLE A9

DETENTION ADMISSIONS: FIVE YEAR TREND BY AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

CALENDAR YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Average Length of Stay	8.8	8.2	9.2	9.4	10.6



III. TABLE A10

DETENTION ADMISSIONS: FIVE YEAR TREND BY ZIP CODE

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	GRAND TOTAL
43601	5	1	1		1	8
43602	1	2	1			4
43603		1				1
43604	72	48	51	57	51	279
43605	172	143	95	102	85	597
43606	70	42	58	37	54	261
43607	219	119	126	117	72	653
43608	154	102	107	78	74	515
43609	136	128	119	124	84	591
43610	96	57	45	44	28	270
43611	58	27	33	33	6	157
43612	125	100	76	53	69	423
43613	77	59	62	50	38	286
43614	58	38	21	12	21	150
43615	92	94	97	84	57	424
43616	23	16	18	12	16	85
43617	5		5	4		14
43618	1					1
43619			2		1	3
43620	20	22	30	19	17	108
43623	9	5	6	4	9	33
43624	1	2	1			4
Lucas	119	125	123	57	57	481
out of area	30	16	35	25	22	128
Grand Total	1543	1147	1112	912	762	5476

IV. 2017 OHIO SUPREME COURT REPORT

Form D

Between 1/2017 and 12/2017

Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division

Denise Cubbon

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	T	V
	Delinquency	Traffic	Dependency, Neglect or Abuse	Unruly	Adult Cases	Motion for Permanent Custody	Custody, Change of Custody, Visitation	Support Enforcement or Modification	Parentage	U.I.F.S.A.	All Others	Total	Visiting Judge
Pending beginning of period	127	71	67	18	36	18	295	398	115	5	3	1,153	0
New cases filed	937	506	243	178	286	19	630	424	212	81	30	3,546	0
Cases transferred in, reactivated, or redesignated	163	10	24	63	45	35	229	679	100	5	0	1,353	0
Total cases	1,227	587	334	259	367	72	1,154	1,501	427	104	33	6,052	0
TERMINATIONS BY:													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	T	V
Trial by Judge	2	0	0	0	0	28	4	2	7	0	0	43	0
Trial by Magistrate	47	103	250	2	17	5	488	553	115	6	18	1,604	0
Dismissal by party, judge, or prosecutor	362	397	15	113	218	5	141	199	58	3	5	1,516	0
Admission to judge	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	26	0
Admission to magistrate	319	6	3	10	24	0	167	5	11	0	1	546	0
Certification/Waiver granted	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	0
Unavailability of party for trial	221	16	0	112	107	0	5	414	90	5	0	970	0
Transfer to another judge or court	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0
Referral to private judge	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interlocutory appeal or order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other terminations	30	10	1	0	0	1	30	2	16	61	1	152	0
TOTAL Terminations	1,007	535	269	237	366	39	836	1,177	298	75	25	4,864	0
Pending end of period	220	52	65	22	1	33	318	324	129	16	8	1,188	0
Clearance Rate	92%	104%	101%	98%	111%	72%	97%	107%	96%	87%	83%	99%	0%
Time Guideline (months)	6	3	3	3	6	9	9	12	12	3	6	X	X
Cases pending beyond time guideline	6	2	5	2	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	23	0
Overage Rate	3%	4%	8%	9%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Number of months oldest case overage	4	1	3	7	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	X	0
Number of informal cases	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0



Form D

Between 1/2017 and 12/2017

Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division

Connie Zimmelman

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	T	V
	Delinquency	Traffic	Dependency, Neglect or Abuse	Unruly	Adult Cases	Motion for Permanent Custody	Custody, Change of Custody, Visitation	Support Enforcement or Modification	Parentage	U.I.F.S.A.	All Others	Total	Visiting Judge
Pending beginning of period	135	71	46	12	35	26	282	383	136	5	1	1,132	0
New cases filed	962	545	224	178	298	18	562	455	200	69	27	3,538	0
Cases transfered in, reactivated, or redesignated	132	19	20	84	54	50	223	629	100	12	0	1,323	0
Total cases	1,229	635	290	274	387	94	1,067	1,467	436	98	28	5,993	0
TERMINATIONS BY:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	T	V
Trial by Judge	1	0	2	0	0	29	7	1	7	0	0	47	0
Trial by Magistrate	63	130	201	4	15	32	420	598	164	8	21	1,656	0
Dismissal by party, judge, or prosecutor	338	402	21	136	246	3	139	172	61	4	4	1,526	0
Admission to judge	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	25	0
Admission to magistrate	325	6	0	4	22	1	155	6	5	1	0	525	0
Certification/Waiver granted	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	0
Unavailability of party for trial	201	37	1	109	99	0	5	354	70	3	0	879	0
Transfer to another judge or court	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Referral to private judge	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interlocutory appeal or order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other terminations	23	7	0	1	0	1	24	10	18	52	0	136	0
TOTAL Terminations	976	583	225	254	382	66	751	1,142	328	68	25	4,800	0
Pending end of period	253	52	65	20	5	28	316	325	108	18	3	1,193	0
Clearance Rate	89%	103%	92%	97%	109%	97%	96%	105%	109%	84%	93%	99%	0%
Time Guideline (months)	6	3	3	3	6	9	9	12	12	3	6	X	X
Cases pending beyond time guideline	5	1	11	2	2	0	19	3	0	0	0	43	0
Overage Rate	2%	2%	17%	10%	40%	0%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Number of months oldest case overage	4	1	2	1	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	X	0
Number of informal cases	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0



Judges and Judges' Staff

Denise Navarre Cubbon, Administrative Judge
Maria Arriaga, Office Manager II
Brittany Krohn, Bailiff
Victoria Thompson, Clerk IV

Connie Zimmelman, Judge
Kristen Blake, Specialty Dockets Manager
Lindsey Gillig, Bailiff
Keesha James, Office Manager II
Dericka Cunningham, Clerk IV

Administration

Said Orra, Court Administrator
Kendra Kec, Assistant Court Administrator
Stuart Berry, Special Projects
Joshua Draughon, Staff Attorney
Marty McIntyre, Public Relations & Community Engagement Coordinator
John McManus, Research Analyst
Dawn Roberts, Administrative Assistant

Assessment Center

Jim Sworden, Assessment Center Director
Floyd Boatman, Surveillance Officer
Carrie Faylor, Surveillance Officer
Hans Giller, Domestic Violence Counselor
Modenia Guy, Assessment Center Case Officer
Jerrika Jagodzinski, Assessment Center Case Officer
Marcus Kelly, Misdemeanor Services Manager
Beth Kurtz, Office Manager
Amy Lentz Horn, Domestic Violence Counselor
Debbie Lipson, Family Preservation Director
Kristen McClain, Assessment Center Case Officer
Mary Neiderhauser, Community Detention Manager
William Sweat, Assessment Center Case Officer
Kevin Szenderski, Community Detention Officer
Larry Twitchell, Misdemeanor Services
Cate Watts, Misdemeanor Services
Pamela Welch, Assessment Center Case Officer

Building Services

Bob Muir, Building Services Manager

Business Office/Fiscal

Amy Matuszewski, Finance Manager
Laurie Bayles, Grants Manager
Julie Leichty, Administrative Assistant
Tonia Wilson, Bookkeeper

CASA/Citizen Review Board

Judy Leb, Director
Rochelle Abou-Arraj, Staff Attorney
Katheryn Bennett, Volunteer Coordinator
Mary Bohnett, Emancipation Specialist
Michelle Carson, Secretary
Courtney Cecil, Secretary
Susan Deangelis, Citizen Review Board - Office Manager
Ruth Kessen, Volunteer Coordinator
Melody Pillar, Recruitment/Retention Coordinator
Emily Richter, Staff Attorney
Karen Sawmiller, Secretary
Colleen Schoonmaker, Training Coordinator
Pat Walter, Volunteer Coordinator

Clerk's Office

Kevin Tackett, Chief Deputy Clerk
Stacey Bliss, Clerk Manager
Stacey Finley, Clerk Manager
Beth Gunn, Clerk Manager
Bridget Bovee, Deputy Clerk
Stacy Brown, Deputy Clerk
Heather Cairl, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff
Deidra Cattladge, Deputy Clerk
Cassandra Coley, Deputy Clerk
Andrea Davenport, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff
Kelley Dellinger, Deputy Clerk
Kathleen Evans, Deputy Clerk
Dale Frantz, Deputy Clerk
Erin Gadway, Deputy Clerk
Carol Green, Deputy Clerk
Shadonna Hadley, Deputy Clerk
Pamela Hairston, Deputy Clerk/ Bailiff
Norma Henning, Deputy Clerk

Susanna Hetrick, Deputy Clerk
Flornosa Holmes, Deputy Clerk
Jennie Hurley, Deputy Clerk
Deb Jelks, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff
Nora Ketchum, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff
Sandy Konwinski, Deputy Clerk
Ginger Morgan, Deputy Clerk
Samira Murphy, Deputy Clerk
Patti Pitzen, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff
Elaine Segura, Deputy Clerk
Kerri Stanley, Deputy Clerk
Deborah Stuart, Deputy Clerk
Faye Thompson, Deputy Clerk
Kelly Toska-Reyna, Deputy Clerk
Alan Washington, Deputy Clerk
Ahjaynay West, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff

Court Psychologist

Liza Halloran, Psychologist

Court Reporter

Gina Perales, Court Reporter

Detention

Dan Jones, Detention Administrator
Gerald Aldridge, Juvenile Detention Officer
Cassie Alston, Juvenile Detention Officer
Veronica Banks, Juvenile Detention Officer
John Batson, Juvenile Detention Officer – Intake
Felicia Beacham, Juvenile Detention Officer – Intake
Kim Blackmon, Juvenile Detention Officer
Darryl Clayton, Juvenile Detention Officer
Frank Coleman, Juvenile Detention Officer
Paula Davis, Juvenile Detention Officer
Charles Dixon, Juvenile Detention Officer – Intake
Darius Dotson, Juvenile Detention Officer
Phillip Doyle, Juvenile Detention Officer
leasha Duffy, Juvenile Detention Officer
Jason Durden, Juvenile Detention Officer
Wayman Farmer, Juvenile Detention Officer
Carla Ford, Juvenile Detention Officer
Valrie Gilliam, Juvenile Detention Officer
Paul Hall, Juvenile Detention Officer

Bobbie Harris-King, Detention Manager
James Henry, Juvenile Detention Officer
Misti Horton, Juvenile Detention Officer
Thomas Hutchen, Juvenile Detention Officer
Adrienne Jackson, Juvenile Detention Officer
Heath Jackson, Juvenile Detention Officer
Michele Kaminski, Juvenile Detention Officer
Dustin Kilpatrick, Juvenile Detention Officer
Kory Knox, Juvenile Detention Officer
Garryt Kujawa, Juvenile Detention Officer
Christian Mauter, Juvenile Detention Officer
William Metzler, Juvenile Detention Officer
Kevin Minnick, Detention Manager
Peatra Phelps, Juvenile Detention Officer
Matthew Phillips, Juvenile Detention Officer
Amber Piekos, Administrative Assistant
Nicole Portis, Juvenile Detention Officer
Antonio Ribas, Juvenile Detention Officer
Jim Richardson, Detention & Intake Manager
Torrence Roberts, Juvenile Detention Officer
Denise Simpson, Juvenile Detention Officer
Delmon Smith, Detention Manager
Edward Thebeau, Juvenile Detention Officer
Anthony Turner, Detention Manager
Kasey Vanwormer, Detention Manager
Robert Warren, Juvenile Detention Officer
Julia White, Juvenile Detention Officer – Intake
Stephen Wolfe, Juvenile Detention Officer
Verna Woods, Juvenile Detention Officer

Human Resources

Diana Miller, Director
Jennifer Burton, Training Coordinator
Ryan Bolfa, Deputy Clerk

Information Systems

Eric Zatko, Director of LC IJS
Malynda Densmore, System Analyst
Steve Snyder, System Analyst
Chris Veitch, LCIS Network Technician
Chuck Vogelbacher, Systems Analyst/Programmer



Magistrates

Nedal Adya, Magistrate
Susan Cairl, Magistrate
William Hutcheson, Magistrate
Robert Jones, Magistrate
Pamela Manning, Magistrate
Laura Restivo, Magistrate
Brenda Rutledge, Magistrate
Linda Sorah, Magistrate

Mediation

Heather Fournier, Mediation Director
Shari Blackwood, Mediator/ Program Assistant
Kathy Gonyea, Clerk III
Monica Rudman, Clerk III

Medical Clinic

Christy Pacer, Licensed Practical Nurse
Tara Shaver, Licensed Practical Nurse
Tracy Vassel, Licensed Practical Nurse

Probation

Demecia Wilson, Chief P.O. /Administrator
Kineka Wallace, Assistant Administrator
Cheryl Bath, Day Treatment Coordinator
Tim Bauerschmidt, Probation Officer (JSOT)
Gary Butler, Restorative Services Coordinator
Alicia Cathcart, Probation Officer
Edwin Cox, Probation Officer
Lisa Demko, LCCS Liaison/Residential Specialist Manager
Rachael Gardner, Initiatives & Reform Director
Samuel Mallette, Workforce Development Program Manager
Latosha McIntosh, Probation Officer
Ivonne Mendoza, Probation Officer
Angela Morgan, Probation Officer (JSOT)
Chavon Price, Probation Officer
Elizabeth Sepeda, Initiatives & Reform Program Officer
Darrel Smith, Quality Assurance Manager
William Weis, Classification Systems Manager
Duane Welch, Probation Officer
Pete Wilson, Probation Officer

Youth Treatment Center

Tara Hobbs, Administrator
Patti Redfern, Assistant Administrator
Bryan Adams, Residential Specialist
Sonya Bigsby, Residential Specialist/Shift Leader
Tiffany Brewster, Lead Primary Counselor
Joseph Davis, Residential Specialist/Shift Leader
Latonya Devaughn, Residential Specialist
Dawnielle Dodds, Residential Specialist
Marcus Evan, Residential Specialist
Andrea Fisher, Supervisor
Steven Fruchey, Supervisor
Leslie Gray, Supervisor
Kamesha Hairston, Residential Specialist
Darlene Harris, Control Booth Operator
Wendy Hearn, Control Booth Operator
Satonda Horton, Control Booth Operator
Satoria Houston, Residential Specialist
Eric Johnson, Residential Specialist
Jeremy King, Residential Specialist
Melinda Koczorowski, Residential Specialist
Andrew Kuns, Residential Specialist/Shift Leader
Brittany Kurtz, Residential Specialist
Chris Martinez, Primary Counselor
Tammy McArthur, Control Booth Operator
Tanya Meyers, Control Booth Operator
Diana Ottney, Primary Counselor
Dorcus Person, Auditor Assistant Specialist
Courtney Robbins, Residential Specialist/Shift Leader
Traci Scott, Control Booth Operator
Dorothy Shorter, Primary Counselor
Sheirrod Singleton, Residential Specialist
Charlene Syeh, Supervisor
Charlton Wallace, Primary Counselor
Brooke Ware, Residential Specialist
Danielle Wehrs, Residential Specialist/Shift Leader
Stacey Williams, Control Booth Operator
Daryl Wilson, Residential Specialist
Clarence Winfield, Residential Specialist
Alisha Yeager, Residential Specialist



Lucas County Court of Common Pleas

Division of Juvenile Court

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